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WASHINGTON.

San Domingo the Absorbing Theme in the Senate.

Futile Attempt to Stave the Question Over the Holidays.

Senator Sumner Unbottles His Wrath Against the President.

Mr. Morton's Defense of the Administration.

A Hot Debate Kept Up Till Early Morning.

The Amnesty Bill Postponed in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—As was indicated in these dispatches last night, Gen. BUTLER let amnesty slide today, not only for the Holidays but probably for the session. It was the regular order and stood in the way of everything else unless disposed of. He therefore moved a reconsideration of the previous question ordered yesterday, and then moved to postpone the further consideration of the question until Jan. 11, 1871. This provoked some angry remonstrances, to which BUTLER replied in his usual amiable temper, so it may be considered that there is to be no amnesty passed this Winter, if BUTLER and those who favor his bill can help it. The feeling in favor of universal amnesty, however, is growing stronger every day, and a bill to that effect will undoubtedly pass the next Congress, if not this.

MR. SUMNER'S WRATH.

Mr. SUMNER opened his vials of wrath anew upon the President, in the debate on the San Domingo resolutions today. He began by a personal explanation, in which he alluded to an article in a morning paper, which pretended to give the details of the rupture between himself and the President. With cunning malice, he accepted as true everything which the article alleged the President to have said about Mr. SUMNER, but denied everything which the article alleged Mr. SUMNER to have said of the President. At the same time he denied having inspired any statements of the kind, yet exhibited a wonderfully accurate knowledge of the fact that certain statements of the same kind were telegraphed last night. Altogether, Mr. SUMNER is not free from the suspicion of having inspired the statements he contradicted. In declaring that he had never spoken disrespectfully of the President, Mr. SUMNER seems to have become oblivious to the meaning of words. In less than an hour afterward, in his speech, he declared, in so many words, that the action of the President in the matter of the annexation of San Domingo was a disgrace to the Government. Mr. SUMNER seems to be suffering from an old-time attack of colorphobia. After Mr. SUMNER'S explanation, three-quarters of an hour was occupied in the Senate in a struggle between the Sugar bill, from the Finance Committee, and the bill for the repeal of the income tax, and then, at 1:20, San Domingo and Mr. TIPTON came to the floor together. After Mr. TIPTON, Mr. BAYARD addressed himself briefly to the same subject, and then Mr. SUMNER began a fierce attack on the Administration, the second and most serious one it has sustained in the Senate this session. Mr. SUMNER'S desk was crowded with papers which overflowed into his hat, where they jostled one another, and a goodly number of volumes lay like furious dogs at his feet on the floor. They were let loose in turn. Mr. SUMNER began by characterizing the attempt to pass Mr. MORTON'S resolutions as a new step in the dance of blood. He called BAEZ, CAZNEAU and FABENS, political jockeys and the confederates of Gen. BABCOCK. The first part of the speech charged upon the Administration that it had used the navy to keep BAEZ in power, that it might negotiate with him to betray his country. This action he likened to BISMARCK placing NAPOLEON on the throne of France, that a treaty might be signed by him that the Republic would never consent to. In the next place, Mr. SUMNER charged that the navy had been directed by the Administration against the free Republic of Hayti, and with contemplating, against international law, the requisition of the whole island of San Domingo. He spoke of the part of the Message touching the San Domingo question as a melancholy column. He compared the Administration of President GRANT to those of BUCHANAN, PIERCE and ANDY JOHNSON. The temper in which the speech was spoken was even worse than the subject matter itself. When Mr. SUMNER was through, an hour was spent in passing the Sugar bill, the ghost of which was thus finally laid, and then a recess was taken till 7½ in the evening. Gen. KILPATRICK, Gen. PORTER, and Speaker BLAINE, of the House, were among those who listened to Mr. SUMNER'S attack on the President, today.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Many members of Congress are getting so sensitive that they cannot be alluded to in the newspapers without rising to a personal explanation. Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, who proposed the absurd resolution on amnesty the other day, which insulted the loyal spirit of the country, and which didn't get a dozen votes, complained today in the House of the editorial strictures of the TIMES. The burden of his complaint was that, notwithstanding his resolutions, he was as loyal as anybody else was.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. SCHENCK, who was reported yesterday as preparing for a formal leave-taking of his Committee today, was not at the Capitol. His name came into the Senate as Minister to England, and would have been confirmed at once but for the fierce intervention of San Domingo, which will exclude everything else until it is decided. Gen. SCHENCK will not resign his position as a member of the House until after the Holidays.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Gen. SHARPE and Gov. WOODFORD arrived here this morning. Gen. SHARPE comes to look after funds for the payment of the deputy marshals employed at the late elections. Gen. KILPATRICK and family arrived today. The General delivers a lecture in the course of the Grand Army of the Republic to-morrow night. During the afternoon he had an interview with the President and Secretary FISH. Among other prominent arrivals are Gen. VICKERS, of Philadelphia; Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT, of Boston; W. L. TRENHOLM, of Charleston, and HUGH N. CAMP, of New-York.

THE HOLIDAYS.

The House today had a very short session, adjourning shortly after 2 o'clock; and though there is a meeting tomorrow, it is only for debate. The House virtually stands adjourned until the 5th of January. Many members left to-night, and a large majority will spend the Holidays at their homes. The city promises to be quite dull during the next ten days, as social festivities have not yet fairly set in.

THE SUGAR TARIFF.

The Senate took time enough from San Domingo today, just before the recess, to pass the Sugar Tariff bill, which passed the House last week. Secretary BOUTWELL visited the Senate this morning, and urged that action might be had at once, as the public interests were suffering in consequence.

THE NOCTURNAL DEBATE.

Senate Chamber, Midnight.—The debate in the Senate since recess has been excited and personal, and the language used has often bordered on the very verge of parliamentary decorum Mr. SUMNER'S speech in the morning is understood on all sides to be an assault on the administration of President GRANT. Mr. MORTON first replied briefly to some of Mr. SUMNER'S statements, and then Mr. NYE spoke in his happiest vein of fun-making of some of Mr. SUMNER'S bugbears. Mr. CHANDLER read the remarks of SUMNER in regard to the President's attempt to change the Committee on Foreign Relations, and demanded the authority for the statement. Mr. SUMNER said he had it from a Senator, and others not in the Senate, and the public Press. Mr. CHANDLER was reminded that the word brutal with which he had characterized Mr. SUMNER'S speech, was unparliamentary, and he said he would change it then, and make his language as strong as possible, and be parliamentary, and such seemed to be the general desire. Mr. CONKLING has just finished an hour's speech, in which calmly but powerfully he has denounced the course of Mr. SUMNER. He declares that the Republican majority of the Senate owed it to themselves to reorganize the Committee on Foreign Relations in harmony with the Administration. The friends of Mr. MORTON'S measure intend to sit from weary chime to chime till a vote is taken, a time which cannot now be guessed at. Mr. THURMAN is adding Democratic fuel to the flames.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain; Joseph C. Clements, of Ohio, to be Secretary of Washington Territory; William L. Long, of North Carolina, to be Consul at Carrara; Elias D. Bruner, of Indiana, to be Consul at Talcahuana; George A. Armes, late Captain Tenth Cavalry, to be Captain in the United States Army; J. S. Adams, to be Collector of Customs at St. Johns, Fla.

To be Postmasters.—John Brasee, at Santa Cruz, Cal.; Henry J. Willets, at Michigan City, Ind.; Henry Foulds, at Lanark, Ill.; U. M. Osborne, at Rahway, N. J.; E. A. Hinds, at Richfield Springs, N. Y.; John L. Putnam, at Attica, N. Y.; Thomas P. Hewett, at Hoosic Falls; George A. Buckingham, at River Head, N. Y.; Levi M. Gano, at Watkins, N. Y.; Edward M. Smith, at Rochester, N. Y.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

MR. SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate to make a personal statement, sent to the Secretary and had read portions of an article in this morning's issue of the *Daily Patriot*, of Washington, headed: "Efforts to Bring About a Reconciliation Between the President and Mr. SUMNER."

[The article stated that an attempt had been made within the last ten days, by mutual friends, to bring about a reconciliation, or at least a better understanding between the President and Mr. SUMNER, and, that after consultation, the President was approached on the subject by a distinguished New-England Senator. It then proceeded :]

"The President manifested a good deal of feeling, and utterly refused to be pursuaded that the differences could be reconciled, or even to give his consent to any movement having in view a reconciliation. The good of the party, &c., was earnestly urged, but in vain. The President in response to all suggestions of 'let us have peace,' replied emphatically that Mr. SUMNER had attacked him in Executive Sessions of the Senate, that he had spoken bitterly of him publicly, in the street-cars and other public conveyances, and that he had grossly abused him in Boston and during his recent journey West. The President added that on some of these occasions, Mr. SUMNER had attributed dishonest motives to him, and if he were not President of the United States, he should hold Mr. SUMNER personally responsible for his language and demand satisfaction of him.

This somewhat startling talk from the man whom the Republicans have almost worshiped as the conqueror of the rebellion, put the peace-makers to flight; for it was plain that the olive-branch would not be accepted on any terms. The staff officers about the President share his feelings in this matter, and one of them, Gen. BABCOCK, is reported to have gone so far as to declare that if he were not officially connected with the Executive, he would subject Mr. SUMNER to personal violence. This whole matter creates a great deal of talk among those who have been aware of its extent and nature."

Mr. SUMNER then said: If there were any reason to believe that this statement would be confined to the newspaper in which I find it, I do not know that I should call attention to it. But I was apprised last evening that a statement of this character would be made by telegraph, and I am asked to give some sanction to a denial of it. I replied at once that nobody would have authority from me, nor would I say a word on the subject to anybody; and last evening, and the evening before, I was approached in the same way, and each time I gave the same answer. I now find the statement published, and as I have reason to believe that it is already communicated extensively over the country, I deem it my duty, so far as I am concerned to set the statement right. In the first place, there is an allegation that Mr. SUMNER has attacked the President in executive session of the Senate. I appeal to my associates in this chamber, one and all; I appeal to my friend from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) and I ask him to say to the President simply what he said to me personally yesterday with regard to this allegation. I have never alluded to the President in Executive Session except in most respectful kindness, and I challenge anybody to say to the contrary. I have criticised acts of his; as a Senator, I was obliged to do it. So much for that. Then comes a generality to which I will not allude, simply on account of its vagueness. I proceed to the next point—[reading]—

"The President added, that on some of these occasions Mr. SUMNER had attributed dishonest motives to him."

Never! I challenge every citizen of this Republic, from one end of the country to the other, wherever I may have been,—I challenge every Senator,—to testify on that point. I know too well his position and my own to make any such impeachment. Then, as to what I have said of the President. Going back again to this allegation, which is so vague, I have summoned one witness, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON); I now summon two others, and I hope my voice may reach them wherever they may be. One is Secretary of State, and the other is Secretary of the Treasury, both members of the Cabinet; and I have this to say: I have said and written to the Secretary of State words of the President, and of his acts, as strong, at least, as any I have ever expressed in the most private intercourse. I am inclined to think stronger. I have said in society, in the presence of the Secretary of the Treasury, the hard things I have said of the President; and he knows whether they could in any way justify this imputation. I do not seek in any way to involve these distinguished friends, but I summon them as witnesses. Let them tell the President what I have said of him.

NEW BUSINESS.

The Senate then proceeded to business. Several bills were introduced, including an act to equalize and fix the salaries of various bureau officers at the amount now allowed to the First Controller of the Treasury, and one to fix the salaries of the heads of Departments and Judges of the United States Courts, as follows: Heads of Departments, $12,000 each: Chief-Justice, $10,500; Associate-Justices, $10,000 each; Circuit Judges, $7,500; District Judges, $6,000. It is also proposed to raise the pensions of soldiers, twenty per cent. On motion of Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, the President was requested to furnish information as to the cost of transporting freights to the Pacific coast by way of Cape Horn and the Isthmus.

A resolution, offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, was carried amid general merriment, requiring the Secretary of the Senate to furnish members with envelopes that will stick.

KILLING TIME.

The Senate then occupied itself until after 2 o'clock in discussing whether they should take up Mr. SHERMAN'S sugar question, make an attack on the income tax, or continue their long talk about investigating San Domingo, which last was the regular order. Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, endeavored to convince the Senate that Mr. MORTON'S resolution could not possibly pass before the holidays, for want of time. Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, and Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, remarked that if necessary, the friends of the resolution would sit it out today, the former remarking that he did not think the ingenuity of the Senator from Massachusetts could devise any further occasion for delay. Several motions for Executive Sessions by Mr. SUMNER were made and rejected, and then the debate was again resumed.

THE SAN DOMINGO TALK RESUMED.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, delivered a long argument to show that the proposition was unconstitutional, holding that the commission provided for would have all the power of ambassadors treating for the annexation of a foreign island with many duties of extraordinary character. The appointment of the commission by the President alone would be in violation of the constitutional provisions, requiring the consent of the Senate to the appointment of ambassadors, &c., proceeded to show that the whole movement was part of a design to absorb all the West India Islands.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, then addressed the Senate in a long speech, in which he reviewed the whole subject of the proposed annexation of San Domingo, and severely criticised the Administration for its connection therewith. He said that the resolution before the Senate committed Congress to a dance of blood, and was a new step in a measure of violence, in which several steps had been taken already. Instead of a measure simply of inquiry, the resolution actually created these diplomatic officers, and its real object was to commit Congress in advance in favor of annexation, by a prearranged report by a Commissioner, having the color of diplomatic authority, looking to that end. The President could now appoint an agent to visit San Domingo without the necessity of any resolution. He said the information which had reached him from that island since the rejection of the treaty confirmed him in his belief that its negotiation had been consummated in violence; and, so far as it had been maintained, it had been fraught with violence ever since, to the infinite discredit of the United States. As a Senator and as a patriot, he could not see his country suffer in its good name without an earnest effort to save it. Entering into the history of the Dominican negotiation, Mr. SUMNER said it had its origin with a firm of three political jockeys—BAEZ, FABENS and CAZNEAU—who seduced into their firm a young officer of the United States, entitling himself Aid-de-Camp to U. S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, and his special agent to the Dominican Republic; and that they together had gotten a protocol in which the young officer proceeded to make certain promises on behalf of this country. If this so-called Aid-de-Camp had acted upon any title or instructions in taking this step, the fact was concealed, and no inquiry thus far had been able to penetrate it. Such an office as Aid-de-Camp to the President of the United States was unknown in our governmental history, and probably no similar designation had ever been assumed in the diplomatic history of any Government. But this young officer, attempting to represent the United States of America, had signed a treaty by which the President of the United States was pledged to use his influence among the members of Congress to make the annexation measure popular, and all the Senate knew how faithfully the President had carried out that pledge, not only using but exceeding this influence in favor of the annexation scheme. Mr. SUMNER went on to show that at the time and since the negotiation, BAEZ had been maintained in power by the presence of our ships of war in Haytian waters. In other words, BAEZ was sustained by the United States that he might betray and sell his country. We were now treating with BAEZ as a puppet, in order to obtain possession of that territory precisely as England treated the Mosquito chief. The documents in the Naval Department proved all this, and it was further substantiated by the testimony of naval officers who had returned from there.

Mr. MORTON here remarked that the best means of answering the broad statements made by Mr. SUMNER was indicated by the resolution in an actual investigation by a commission. He asked the Senator whether all the parties in San Domingo, both the adherents of BAEZ and CABRAL, were for annexation? If that was so, then all that Senator SUMNER had said was immaterial and frivolous, and its only effect was, as intended, to obscure the subject in the public mind.

Mr. SUMNER, resenting the charge of frivolity in its application to his remarks, asked: Was it frivolous for him to declare that he saw the mighty power of the Republic degraded to an act of oppression? His answer to the Senator's question as to the favorable disposition of the people of San Domingo to annexation was exactly to the contrary, for information furnished him, and only four days old, was to the effect that the people were much divided. While, to some extent, the proposition was received favorably along the sea-shore, the people of the interior were averse to it. Besides the political jockey there, of whom he had spoken, there was another chieftain named CABRAL, and who, as he (SUMNER) was informed, was the real representative of the people of that country. CABRAL some time ago, was in favor of the sale of the Samana bay to the United States, but, according to his (SUMNER'S) information, he never was in favor of the annexation of the island to the United States—his policy being to bring the two Governments of Hayti and San Domingo once more together. In this connection, Mr. SUMNER stated that he was informed that BAEZ was now waiting to receive from the United States the money for his sale of his country, and the expectation being able to slip off to Europe, there to enjoy the proceeds. Referring to the indignation with which the rumor had been received that BISMARCK would take LOUIS NAPOLEON from his prison and treat with him for a peace, as a pretext for overriding the young Republic of France, Mr. SUMNER argued that exactly the same policy was about to be resorted to by the Administration in favor of the Republic of San Domingo. He said that under cover of a naval force, the neighboring Republic of Hahti, the only colored Government now in existence, had been dictated to; an American Commodore had presumed to threaten the Republican Government of Hayti, that if they undertook in any way to interfere with the Dominican Government they would blow down their town about their ears; an American Commodore in the spirit of Tittlebat Titmouse, who was careful never to fight with a boy of his size, had undertaken to insult a sister Republic. If this was on his own motion and without instructions from Washington, he ought to have been removed at once. Rather than carry out such instructions he ought to have thrown his sword into the sea. No soldier and no naval officer should ever consent to do an act of dishonor and wrong. This was a principle upon which our fathers insisted in the Revolution, and their descendants had not failed to glorify these British officers who refused to serve in a bad cause. Enlarging upon the point of the alleged interference designed to interdict Hayti from the collection of the debt owing, in part, by the Dominican Government, Mr. SUMNER proceeded to show the extent to which the latter Government was liable for that debt. Noticing the Senator (MORTON) taking notes, with the likely purpose of answering his remarks under this head, he said he supposed that an attempt at justification would be made upon the mistaken hypothesis that, under the law of nations, the United States could rightfully exercise jurisdiction over the territory which was the subject of negotiations for annexation. To refute this, he quoted from various authorities upon international law, showing that the treaty could be of no effect until ratified, and that every attempt at jurisdiction in Dominican waters was a usurpation. In his opinion, every such trespass was an act of war made by the Executive without the consent of Congress. This outrage upon a sister Republic was aggravated by the issue, which the President of the United States had directly made in his annual Message, with the President of the Republic of Hayti. This issue was apparent upon a simple statement of the official utterance of each of these Presidents upon the same question. President GRANT, in his annual Message, had asserted that the rejection of the Dominican treaty on the part of the Senate was an act of folly, while the language of the Haytien President was, that the anxieties caused in Hayti by the annexation projected had been dissipated, before the good sense and wisdom of the Senate at Washington. The former, speaking with the voice of forty millions of people, had called the rejection an act of folly; while the latter, representing only eight hundred thousand people, and they are black, had asserted the very opposite opinion. Not content with that, the President of the United States, in his Message, in the spirit of his Commodore, has nine times menaced the independence of the Republic of San Domingo. The first of these was his proposition for the acquisition of the island; next, his representation that it was desirable because of its geographical position, and so on to the end. These constitute nine distinct menaces against that Republic. The Senator (Mr. MORTON) may answer that this was accidental, but he (Mr. SUMNER) would remind the Senator that an accident could not be repeated nine times without a purpose. He would say here, too, that the President could not afford to throw out any menaces in the City of Washington or oppress the weak elsewhere. That savored too strongly of the policy of PIERCE, BUCHANAN and ANDREW JOHNSON. In other days a President of the United States had attempted to change a committee of Congress, and this session we are called upon to witness a similar endeavor. The President was not satisfied with the Committee on Foreign Relations, as constituted for years. He wished to change it. He asked first for the removal of the Chairman (Mr. SUMNER.) Somebody told him that would not be convenient. [Laughter.] He then asked for the removal of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. SCHURZ,) and he was told that could not be done without affecting the German vote. [General merriment occasionally renewed.] He then called for the removal of the Senator from New-Hampshire, (PATTERSON,) who, unhappily, had no Germans in his State. It was finally settled that that could not be done. Mr. SUMNER said he alluded to these things with reluctance, and because a vote could not be reached on the question without passing them in review. He called upon the Senator from Indiana, (MORTON,) who, the newspapers said, the President had kindly received in the Blue Room.

Mr. MORTON, interrupting, here rose to ask the speaker a question.

Mr. SUMNER remarked that he did not desire to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

Mr. MORTON appearing to persist in his intention, Mr. SUMNER somewhat excitedly appealed to the Vice-President to sustain him in his right to the floor, which the Chair accordingly did, remarking that, under the rules, a Senator could not be interrupted while speaking, without his consent.

Mr. SUMNER then resumed. He said that when interrupted he was about calling upon the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) to repair to the White House and, by his advice, save the President from the disastrous policy he was pursuing. Formally addressing the Vice-President, Mr. SUMNER continued with much emphasis: SIR—I call upon you who are next to the Chief Magistrate in place and honor, to call at once upon the President; to repair immediately to the Executive Mansion, and tell him, by the authority you can justly command not to follow the example of FRANKLIN PIERCE, of JAMES BUCHANAN, and of ANDREW JOHNSON. Tell him not to oppress a weak and humble people; tell him not to exercise the war power without authority of Congress; tell him not to forget that there is a grandeur in justice and in peace, beyond anything in war. Mr. Vice-President, I appeal to you, as you love this Republic, as you are devoted to that party which has so recently honored you, to exercise your great influence to set the President right on this important matter.

At this point Mr. MORTON again endeavored to interpose a question, but Mr. SUMNER declined to yield for the purpose, as he said that the Senator would have an opportunity to reply. Proceeding further to review the probable consequence of annexation, Mr. SUMNER characterized the whole thing as a bloody lawsuit, and read from a letter from DAVIS HATCH, in regard to whose alleged false imprisonment in San Domingo an investigation was ordered last session. The letter was a corroboration of the speaker upon several points. As illustrative of the expenditure and suffering which would follow the adoption of the policy advocated by the friends of the resolution, Mr. SUMNER cited the case of Spain, which had spent forty millions of dollars and sacrificed fifteen thousand of the flower of her army, in the vain attempt to possess herself by force of the key to the Caribbean Sea and the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico. He hoped the example of Spain would never be followed by his own country. One other consideration suggested was, that the Island of San Domingo never could become a prominent possession of the United States, on account of the climatic influences, &c. In conclusion, Mr. SUMNER protested against the adoption of the resolution, as he had done in the beginning of his speech.

As another stage in the drama of blood, he said he protested against it in the name of justice outraged by violence; in the name of humanity insulted; in the name of the weak trodden down; in the name of peace imperiled, and in the name of the African race, whose first effort at independence had been rudely assailed.

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. SUMNER'S remarks, Mr. MORTON obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion by Mr. SHERMAN to take up the House bill correcting an ambiguity in the law relating to the classification of sugar duties, which prevailed.

Mr. CASSERLY submitted and advocated an amendment repealing the income tax.

Mr. TRUMBULL strenously advocated the repeal, maintaining that the argument of its necessity was contradicted by the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was steadily hoarding up millions of gold upon which we were paying interest. The amendment was rejected—yeas 12, nays 48.

The bill was then passed.

At 5:40 o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Senate after the recess, and the disposal of some unimportant matters, including the passage of a joint resolution to restore Lieut.-Commander JOHN QUACKENBUSH to the active list, the resolutions relating to San Domingo were taken up, and the debate resumed.

MORTON'S REPLY TO SUMNER.

Mr. MORTON replied at length and in detail to the points made by Mr. SUMNER. Referring to Mr. SUMNER'S suggestion that he (Mr. MORTON) was the confidential adviser of the President, and frequent visitor at the White House, where he conferred with the President in the Blue Room, he admitted that he had frequently seen the President in the Blue Room, because he was somewhat lame and unable to get upstairs, and the President was kind enough to come down stairs and see him there. When he went to the Blue Room it was not for secrecy or private conference; he had never obtruded his opinion on the President on any subject, and never gave it unless asked for; and then he endeavored to give it honestly, and to tell the truth. If the Senator meant to impute to him the fact that he was a friend to the President personally and politically he was quite right. He had been his friend and admirer ever since the battle of Fort Donelson; and although he sometimes disagreed with the President in regard to appointments and other matters, he always tried to differ with him in such a way as not to assail his personal character, or demoralize the party of which he was the head. A series of assaults had been made on the President, from time to time, ever since his inauguration. Scarcely had one subsided before another was begun. The President had been treated with a bitterness of persecution and a violence of calumny that had not been lavished on any Executive of the United States since the days of THOMAS JEFFERSON. But one by one these assaults had utterly failed; they had been exposed and had become contemptible to the people of the country. The arrows of calumny had fallen harmlessly by his side, and although it had been frequently announced that the President had fallen, he has always managed to fall on his feet. And so he would fall throughout his Administration, or his connection with public life. The Administration was thus far a great success; the assaults upon it were of a personal character and did not touch the great and wonderful success of the Administration. The general results of the Administration were grand almost beyond precedent, and if he could go on for the next two years as it had for the last two years, the glorious results would be so conspicuous, well understood and admired of all men, that they would overwhelm all opposition. The people did not look at personal considerations; they did not care whether Mr. COX or Mr. DELANO was the Secretary of the Interior, or whether Mr. MOTLEY or Mr. SCHENCK was ambassador at the Court of St. James. What they wanted to know was that the Government was well and faithfully administered, knowing that all these personal considerations were brushed aside as mere worthless straw. The assault of the Senator from Massachusetts on the President this afternoon was most unprovoked and indefensible. It was not a difference from the President on mere political considerations, but he had substantially charged the President with usurpation and crime, and had compared his Administration with that of BUCHANAN and PIERCE, and had drawn a comparison between SAGET, the murdering usurper of the Republic of Hayti, and President GRANT, much to the disparagement of the President of the United States. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts throughout had demonstrated the necessity and the importance of the investigation. He (SUMNER) had appeared on the stand as a witness, and had testified copiously and voluminously, but he had not produced any testimony to sustain any of his own assertions. The resolution proposed a commission that should go upon the ground and make an examination, so far as it could be made, and report back the facts to Congress, so that Congress might judge for itself whether or not annexation was desirable. When he introduced the resolution, he supposed it could not elicit debate. He supposed that it would not be opposed, but that it would pass without opposition. Nearly all the points made by the Senator from Massachusetts were immaterial to the purpose of the resolution. That Senator had spent his force on matters which, so far as the resolution was concerned, might be designated as frivolous and wholly immaterial. The Senate was not proposing to examine whether the treaty had been correctly and properly negotiated; it was proposing to examine the question as if the treaty had never been made. The Senator from Massachusetts had said that the protocol provided that the President should privately use his influence to bring about the ratification of the treaty. The protocol provided no such thing. It was not attached to the treaty, and had no part with the treaty; but it made no provision that the President should privately influence members of Congress. However, as the treaty was gone, as the Senate had passed away from it, as it was now a mere relic of the past, where was the importance of dwelling on the protocol, and in trying to fix crime on the President in connection with it? The Senator from Massachusetts had said that the appointment of the Commission would commit Congress to the policy of annexation. There was not one word in the resolution capable of that construction, and no Senator was to be frightened from voting for the resolution by the bold declaration that it committed Congress to annexation. It simply provided for a commission to examine and to report on what terms San Domingo might desire to be annexed. That report was to be submitted to the President, who was to lay it before Congress for examination. If the facts were favorable to annexation, well; if they were unfavorable, well. The Commissioners were not authorized themselves to give their opinion on the question. He had been careful in drawing the resolution to provide that they should have no authority to give an opinion; they were simply to report the facts, and Congress was to pass upon them. Referring to Senator SUMNER'S description of BAEZ, FABENS and CAZNEAU as political jockeys, he declared that CABRAL was a mere leader of banditti, who for the last four years had not had four hundred men under his command at any one time, who did not endanger and had not endangered the Government of BAEZ, but who had been represented by the Senator from Massachusetts as a formidable leader, with great strength behind him, and who was not to be resisted except by the naval force which President GRANT had placed at the command of BAEZ to keep him in power. He (Mr. MORTON) regarded this statement as ridiculous and ludicrous, the only meaning of which could be that the Admiral in command had marched his frigates across the island and through the mountains with the aid, perhaps, of horse-marines under the command of Capt. Jinks. [Laughter.] The truth was that men of all parties in San Domingo were in favor of annexation. The evidence was that CABRAL himself was now in favor of annexation. It had been the earnest desire of the great body of the people on the island for years to be annexed to the United States. It made no difference whether CABRAL or BAEZ, or any other military chief were in power—they would be all in favor of annexation, because nearly the entire people were in favor of it. Even the people of Hayti were in favor of it, because they hoped that it would be the precursor of their own annexation. Referring to Senator SUMNER'S charge that the President had tried to get him and Senator PATTERSON off the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. MORTON said that if the President made any effort of that kind or desired anything of that kind, he did not know it. Had he been consulted about the propriety of removing the Senator from Massachusetts from the head of that Committee he should have denounced it at once. The Senator's ability, his standing, long experience, and his intimate connection with the Republican Party, all forbade that; but he would say that, now that the Senator had placed himself before the world in antagonism to the Administration, and had denounced the President in unjustifiable language, there might be some propriety in saying that the Committee on Foreign Relations should not be led by an avowed enemy of the Administration. Mr. MORTON then proceeded to discuss the great importance of the acquisition of San Domingo, as well on account of its geographical situation as of its products and commerce, and said it was worth fifty Alaskas, for the acquisition of which his friend from Massachusetts had been so greatly in earnest. The Senator from Massachusetts was also greatly in favor of the acquisition of all the Canadas, but he (MORTON) would tell him that the most unreasoning, the most unconquerable and obstinate thing in the world, was a British prejudice, and that the people of Canada were less inclined to annexation at this time than twenty years ago. Referring to a remark of Senator BAYARD, he said that that Senator was still a mourner for the putrefying corpse of slavery; that he seemed inclined to prefer to have slavery re-established in San Domingo, and that perhaps he would also like to send to that island another Delaware institution—the whipping-post. In conclusion, Mr. MORTON argued against referring the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Such reference could only result in delaying it to such a late hour as to perhaps prevent action during the session. He appealed to the Senate to favor the examination proposed, to let Congress have the facts, and by those facts, to let the question of annexation stand or fall.

Mr. NYE addressed the Senate in support of the resolution, condemning the uncalled-for attack upon the President, ridiculing the pretensions of Senator SUMNER and eulogizing President GRANT.

Mr. BAYARD, replying with some warmth to an alleged misrepresentation of his position by Mr. MORTON, denied having used any of the language attributed to him by that Senator. As to his assertion that he (Mr. BAYARD) would consign the people of San Domingo to slavery, he held that his remarks would bear no such interpretation. As to San Domingo, with its amiable and loveable population of black concubinage, so congenial to the tastes of the Senator from Indiana, he would only ask for his own people no communion with such people. The Senator from Indiana had gone further, and charged him (Mr. BAYARD) with standing by the putrid corpse of slavery. This was but one of the fluent slanders that formed so large a part of the abuse by which the Senator and his party intended to stimulate bitter prejudices. The Senator had also recommended that one of the institutions of Delaware, the whipping-post, should be exported to San Domingo. That was the Senator's proposition, and had been suggested, perhaps, by some lurking sense of the fitness of things. Mr. BAYARD went on to defend the institutions of his State as punishing felons and assailants of female chastity, instead of smiting their view of some, and to elevate them to high office under the American Government.

Mr. MORTON contended that the report of the phonographer of the Senate would vindicate the accuracy of his charge, that Mr. BAYARD had proposed to restore slavery to San Domingo. The words were too fresh to permit of the Senator's bold denial of his language.

Mr. BAYARD—I stand by my words, Sir, in the Chamber and out of the Chamber. They are reported, and I stand by them. I said nothing about placing these men under masters, but that they would be better under the control of a right-minded master than to be cutting each other's throats as they have been doing during the last half century.

Mr. CHANDLER read from the reporter's notes, Mr. SUMNER'S speech, and demanded of that Senator the proof of his accusations against the President.

Mr. SUMNER replied that the statements he had alleged were made by the Executive in conversation with a member of the Senate.

Mr. CHANDLER demanded the name of the member.

Mr. SUMNER positively declined to give it, and went on to say that if by his statement he had exceeded the facts he would regret it, but he did not think it had.

Mr. CHANDLER argued that Mr. SUMNER'S answer was an admission that all his charges were only based upon hearsays. He insisted upon his right to have the name of the member referred to, and imperatively repeated his demand. He said that during his fourteen years of Senatorial service he had never heard so brutal an assault upon a President of the United States as that made in the Senate today. He would say now, after what had occurred, that Mr. SUMNER'S speech would compare precisely in manner and spirit, with that made by him in Executive Session prior to the rejection of the treaty.

During Mr. CHANDLER'S remarks the Vice-President suggested to him the propriety of modifying certain remarks in view of the fact that much feeling appeared to be manifested in the Chamber, and he made a similar observation respecting a remark of like tenor made by another Senator, which he regarded as scarcely within the limits of parliamentary propriety.

Mr. CHANDLER proceeded to argue that the Senator from Massachusetts was the first of the Senate to be consulted by the President in the negotiations of the treaty, and that up to the time of action upon it in Executive Session, the impression left by Mr. SUMNER upon the mind of the President was that he was favorable to the project. He read from letters of J. W. FORNEY and Gen. BABCOCK, to show that at the time referred to, they also believed, upon the admissions of Mr. SUMNER himself, that he was favorably disposed to the treaty. He contended that Mr. SUMNER was afflicted with the Presidential mania, and admonished him to beware of the fate of DOOLITTLE, COWAN and DIXON, and not now to attempt leading the Democracy.

Mr. SUMNER said he would not reply to the aspersions upon his Republicanism, but the Senator from Michigan had done him great injustice. He felt himself compelled, in self-defense, to make a statement, which, otherwise, he never would have made. He then detailed the particulars of an interview which took place about a year ago between the President and himself, when the former called upon him at his house. Soon after entering, the President commenced to speak about the new treaty that had been negotiated, and four times addressed him (SUMNER) as Chairman on the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President said it was in that capacity he had called upon him, as the treaty would come before that Committee, and then went on with the explanation which he (SUMNER) interrupted by saying—"By the way, Mr. President, it is a hard thing on your part to turn out GOV. ASHLEY. I have just received a letter, which is now lying before me, and I hope I will not take a great liberty with you, Mr. President, if I read it. It is an excellent letter, written with the feeling of a man who feels he has been injured."

Mr. SUMNER continued—I commenced reading the letter, and read, perhaps, two pages and a half, when I thought the President was uneasy, and I thought I was taking a liberty with him in my own house; and yet, in loyalty to an absent friend, and as a mode of diverting attention from a topic which he had introduced, I did press the case of GOV. ASHLEY. When that conversation subsided, the President again returned to the question of the treaty. My reply was precise; my language was meditated during his conversation, and it is fixed forever in my memory. "Mr. President," said I, "I am an Administration man, and whatever you do will always find in me a most careful and considerate attention." Those were my precise words. I have heard it sometimes said I told the President I would support his Administration in this measure. He may have gone away with that idea. Never

Continued on Eighth Page.

EUROPE.

Count Von Bismarck's Arraignment of Luxembourg.

Hostility to German Officials and Aid to the French Troops.

Paris Provisioned for an Additional Two Months.

Large Increase in the German Siege Artillery at Paris.

ANOTHER ADVANCE ON HAVRE.

Bitter Hostility to the King-Elect in the Spanish Cortes.

LUXEMBOURG.

The Complaint of Prussia—Count Bismarck's Dispatch on the Violations of Neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The following is the text of BISMARCK'S dispatch relative to the Luxembourg question, dated Dec. 3:

"Prussia, at the outbreak of the war, declared that she would respect the neutrality of Luxembourg, provided France did the same. If Luxembourg had sincerely endeavored to remain neutral Prussia would have scrupulously observed a strict neutrality, but neither France nor Luxembourg have done so. The hostile feelings of the population of the Duchy are shown in the treatment of all German officials. Prussia did not hold that Government responsible for the bad conduct toward her of individuals, but she thought that efforts should have been made to repress the reprovisioning of Thionville through trains from Luxembourg. Such a flagrant breach of the Neutrality laws, could not, however, have taken place without connivance of the Government officials. Prussia lodged a complaint with the Government of Luxembourg, pointing out the consequences to which such a proceeding would inevitably lead, but her warning was unheeded. After the fall of Metz numbers of French soldiers and officers passed through Luxembourg to evade the German troops and to rejoin the French Army north of the town of Luxembourg. The resident French Consul was at the office at the railway station to assist fugitives in reaching France. Two thousand soldiers thus reinforced the French Army, and the Government of Luxembourg did nothing to prevent it. This undoubtedly constitutes a gross violation of neutrality. The conditions on which Prussia based her neutrality therefore ceased to exist, in consequence of which Prussia declares on her part that she considers herself no longer bound to regard the neutrality of Luxembourg. She reserves to herself the right to claim compensation from the Duchy for losses sustained by Prussia consequent on the non-observance of her neutrality, and will take the necessary steps to secure herself against the recur

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIR HARRY HOTSPUR, OF HUMBLETHWAITE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New-York: MACMILLAN & CO.

A new novel from Mr. TROLLOPE is always welcome, and this volume will not disappoint those with whom he is a favorite. It is a sad, quiet, simple story, with little or no plot, dealing more with character than situations, with thought and analysis more than with action and movement. The characters are well drawn and minutely described. Three of them absorb our attention at the beginning of the book, and occupy it closely to the end. These are Sir Harry Hotspur, a wealthy English baronet, a noble, proud, but tender-hearted man. Two years before the story begins his only son dies on reaching his majority. But one child is left to him, a daughter named Emily, the heiress to all his wealth. She is a beautiful girl of twenty, of a strong, fervent, earnest nature; proud and sensitive. The third character is the heir of the title, George Hotspur, a young man—handsome, witty and clever—with all the gifts that please in society. A plan to arrange a marriage between his daughter and cousin, and thus not to separate the property from the title, presents itself to the mind of Sir Harry. What he knows of the reputation of his cousin is not favorable. He allows the young people to meet, and, only when too late, discovers that his daughter has given her love to a man who is utterly worthless—a gambler, a spendthrift, and a profligate. The father's grief, and his endeavors to change his daughter; her constancy and devotion to the man she loves; her refusal to acknowledge his unworthiness, her desire to sacrifice everything to redeem him, and his final abandonment of her, through the efforts of her father, his subsequent marriage with another, and her death, crushed and broken-hearted by sorrow and suffering, are all described with great skill and minuteness.

This is a shorter, simpler, less diffuse story than many of Mr. TROLLOPE'S, but the interest in it is concentrated on the principal subject, and the book is read with unflagging attention to the end.

ELEMENTS OF MACHINE CONSTRUCTION AND DRAWING. By S. EDWARD WARREN, C. E. New-York: JOHN WILEY & SON.

This work is a text-book for schools of civil and mechanical engineering. It contains the principles of gearing, screw propellers, valve-motions, turbines, governors, &c. A book of plates accompanies it, and illustrates the principles laid down. This is the first attempt to reduce these subjects to a text-book, and the result is very successful. The propositions are clearly stated, and the plates are excellent.

PUSS-CAT MEW AND OTHER STORIES. By E. H. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

As we open this book we are greeted with the familiar old nursery rhyme:

"Puss-cat mew jumped over a coal;
In her best petticoat burnt a great hole;
Puss-cat mew shan't have any milk
Till her best petticoat's mended with silk."

This suggests the first of the stories, and gives the title to the book. We are instantly transported to fairyland, and wander from one charming fancy to another, breathing the magic air at every step. The author has been very successful in his fancies, and they will bring a world of pleasure to all fairy-loving people. While feeding the imagination of his youthful readers he, at the same time, strives to teach some moral truth, but in a way to enhance rather than diminish the interest of the story.

This charming collection will assuredly be a great favorite among the many children who still love and delight in the fairies.

A BOOK OF NONSENSE. By EDWARD LEAR. New-York: JAMES MILLER.

This is really a success in a most difficult path of literature. Nothing could be more nonsensical or more ludicrous than the rhymes, unless it be the pictures. They combine to make an irresistibly comic book, which will bring fun and merriment wherever it goes.

From the same house we have received *A Visit From Santa Claus*. Without this poem no Christmas would seem complete. With the words, "'Twas the night before Christmas, when all thro' the house," countless memories arise. The past, with its long line of happy festivals, stands vividly before us. To the young, it is an ever-fresh delight; they are never weary of its bewitching images. In its fresh, new, bright dress it will have a welcome from all. The book is prettily illustrated, and is as attractive as fine paper and good printing can make it.

MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES: Selected from the Published and Unpublished Writings of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

These selections from Mr. BEECHER'S writings are arranged for morning and evening devotional readings. They are headed by an appropriate text of Scripture, and a few verses from familiar hymns or well known sacred poems are sometimes added. There is a reading for the morning and evening of each day in the year, and the fitting thoughts for each season are always suggested. Like all Mr. BEECHER'S teachings, these are simple, earnest, and practical, with little of doctrine in them, but much that bears on every-day life. Their aim is to bring comfort and strength amid the warfare and struggles of the world, to elevate the mind, and animate the heart with high, noble, and holy thoughts. To those who would snatch a few minutes before the day's work begins for serious thought, and would end it with reflection, this volume can be warmly recommended.

ENGLAND AND ROME.

Opening of the Wallkill Valley Railroad.

A pleasant party left this City on Tuesday morning for New-Paltz, in Ulster County, N. Y., for the purpose of attending the celebration of the opening of the Wallkill Valley Railway. Among the company were several capitalists and railroad stockholders, including Messrs. Robert Willetts, Henry Butler, President of the American Exchange Insurance Company, Lowell Holbrook, Frank Dana, Adney H. Southwick, George W. Mead, President of the Northern Monastone Railway, W. T. Hatch, Thomas Clark, W. Austin Stevens and Erastus F. Mead. During the trip, the party were joined by Ambrose Murray, President of the Goshen National Bank, and Floyd S. McKinstry, President of the Wallkill Road, the latter being one of the original projectors of the new line. The Wallkill Valley, upon which the new railway is named, is situated in one of the oldest populated sections of this State, commencing at Goshen, in Orange County, and extending through Ulster and Greene Counties—a stretch of nearly eighty miles. Hitherto this valley, with its picturesque scenery, its rich agricultural and industrial resources, and its population of about 300,000 persons, has been completely isolated from any direct and quick communication with the surrounding country, or with this City. The inhabitants, who are mainly descendants of old Huguenot settlers, followed the fashion of their forefathers, and were content to travel by horse or afoot. From this primitive condition of life, they have been awakened by the enterprising movements of some of its wealthy citizens, who have constructed a railway through the very centre of the valley. It follows the Wallkill River for a long distance, and passes over a large tract of undulating table-land, being bounded on the east by the Shawangunk Mountains, and on the east by the Hudson River. When the road is completed its termini will be Montgomery, near Goshen, and Albany. It will have a broad-gauge track, similar to the Erie, and will form the principal line in a regular network of railways running on the west side of the Hudson between the capital and Newburg. It will have stations at Catskill, Kingston, Saugerties, New-Paltz, Guilford and Walden, and other populous and thriving towns. At the celebration at New-Paltz, yesterday, great enthusiasm was manifested in the enterprise. A large procession was formed, composed of representatives of the clergy, county, State and Government officials, railway managers and distinguished citizens, who marched to the Town Hall, where a collation was served. Addresses were made by Hon. James H. Graham, of Newburg; Rev. Dr. Stitt, of Kingston; Rev. Messrs. Van Zandt, of Montgomery; Mason, of Newburg, and Vandervoer, of Walden, and Hon. Homer Ramsdell, Ex-Mayor Clark, of Newburg; J. M. Pronk, Wm. Houston, Prof. H. G. Eastman and others. Mr. Edmund Eltinge, of New-Paltz, presided, and the following-named gentlemen acted as a Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Zachariah Bruyn, Jacob Lefevre, A. V. N. Eltinge, George Frear, J. M. Haebronck.

The following are the officers of the Wallkill Valley Railroad: F. S. McKinstry, President, Guilford; A. D. Deyo, Secretary, Guilford; A. D. Bevier, Guilford; Augustus Scofield, Walden; L. F. Gowdy, Walden; S. M. Capron, Walden; C. Keirsterd, Kingston; Jacob Lefevre, New-Paltz; A. V. N. Eting, New-Paltz; Edmund Bruyn, Bruynswick; Abner Haabrouck, Bruynswick; Joseph L. Haabrouck, Libertyville; Dr. S. Schoonmaker, Rondalese; Levi D. Bruyn, Chief Engineer, New-Paltz; Erastus F. Mead and Thomas Clark, Jr., Financial Agents.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE THURINGIA AND CITY OF LONDON.

The steam-ship *Thuringia*, from Hamburg Dec. 7, reached this port at a late hour Tuesday night. Yesterday, the steam-ship *City of London*, from Liverpool Dec. 8, and Queenstown Dec. 9, reached her dock. The latest advices now at hand are fresher by one day than those already received. We are indebted to Capt. EHLERS, of the German vessel, for valuable additions to our Continental files.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

M. Benedetti in Self-Defense—Important Revelations Promised.

The London *Standard* prints a lengthened statement from M. BENEDETTI in relation to that gentleman's action previous to the beginning of the Franco-Prussian hostilities. M. BENEDETTI promises to refute the assertions in respect of his misinformation of the Government of the Emperor, of his encouragement of its rash resolutions, and of his ignorance of the Prusso-Spanish negotiations. This is to be done by means of official documents now in the archives of the French Embassy at Berlin, under the seal and protection of the English Ambassador. M. BENEDETTI avers that he received his instructions exclusively from the French Minister, and that he never carried on a private correspondence with the Emperor, His Majesty always abstaining from addressing his demands directly to his ambassador. M. BENEDETTI further sets forth that he will give fresh details in relation to the pretended treaty which he is charged with having taken upon himself to submit to the approval of M. DE BISMARCK. "Had the Prussians, instead of successes, met with reverses," he says, "the reputation of the Chancellor of the North would not have outlived an act so outrageously disloyal."

THE SPANISH CROWN.

Protest of Queen Isabella Against the Election of the Duke of Aosta.

The following is a translation of the protest issued by Queen ISABELLA against the election of the DUKE OF AOSTA to the Spanish throne:

TO THE SPANIARDS.

Events which it is neither my wish nor my duty to recall, and my constant determination and ardent desire to effect your happiness, even at the price of the greatest sacrifices, made me decide, in 1868, upon abandoning my native land. Since then I have not ceased to address to Heaven my most fervent supplications that you might enjoy the peace and well-being which you so much deserve, and of which a minority, greedy of power, have deprived you for a time.

Wishing to render legal this step, so important and so painful to me, as well as to avoid its being attributed to violence and its forming a reasonable pretext at some future time, more or less distant, for new disturbances, I drew up on the 25th of June of the present year, a free and spontaneous abdication of all my purely political rights, with all those which I possessed to the crown of Spain, transmitting them to my beloved son, Don ALFONSO DE BOURBON, Prince of Asturias, but reserving to myself such rights as had not the aforesaid political character.

I flattered myself that this act of abnegation, as spontaneous as it was sincere, would have calmed over-excited passions, would have inspired confidence in those who, refusing to do me justice, might have considered my person an obstacle to the consolidation of public liberty, and would have restored my country to its normal condition, so profoundly disturbed by a revolution which, of necessity, has produced innumerable evils.

But it has not pleased God to grant as yet my fervent prayers. The revolution continues its career, and has just disavowed the rights of my son—who is today your legitimate King according to all the Spanish Constitutions—by calling to the throne of St. FERDINAND and of CHARLES V. a foreigner, whose merits, however great, cannot entitle him to be your Sovereign in despite of the rights of a whole dynasty, the only one which has in its favor that legitimacy, consecrated by the lapse of ages and by Constitutions, which it has been a signal folly to disavow.

I should be wanting to my sacred duties as a mother and as head of my family did I not publish a solemn protest against such an act of spoliation; and I address it to you before any one else, because it is you who are called upon to repair this great violation of right, of which an innocent boy, who cannot be and ought not to be held responsible for the errors unjustly attributed to his ancestors, is now the victim.

There is nothing more distant from my mind and purpose than an appeal to violence. Enough blood has been shed by the Spanish people in sustaining me upon the throne of my ancestors; I would not have more to flow in order to re-establish my dear son upon it. My sole desire is that public opinion, being set right, may be convinced that only by the establishment of the future upon the old and time-honored basis of monarchy can Spain recover the elevated and respected position which she for long held in the world; and that when the revolutionary torrent, which you surely look upon with horror, shall have spent itself, the restoration may be brought about pacifically, which, while filling with joy my maternal heart, will console the grief which I feel, not for my own, but for your misfortunes.

GENEVA, Nov. 21. ISABEL.

AUSTRIA AND THE EAST.

Count Beust on the Intended Conference.

The *Eastern Budget* says that the following important statement on the policy of Austria in the Eastern question, has been made by Count BEUST to the delegations at Pesth:

"The Black Sea question must be regarded as the outcome of a state of things which, in consequence of the Franco-German War and the intimate relations of the Prussian and Russian Cabinets, must have occurred sooner or later. Austria strives to bring about the meeting of the Conference, but at the same time she considers that the Russian method of dissolving a treaty engagement is so unlawful as it should be nullified, and guarantees established against a recurrence of such acts. It is only then that we shall be able to proceed to the consideration of the matters which will have to be treated in the Conference. While abandoning the neutral character of the Black Sea, it will be necessary to secure the freedom of the mouths of the Danube."

ENGLAND AND ROME.

British Policy in Relation to the Late Temporal Power.

The following letter, addressed by Mr. GLADSTONE to Mr. DEASE, member of Parliament for Queen's County, was sent to the London papers for publication:

DOWNING-STREET, Nov. 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., transmitting a memorial from the inhabitants of Stradbally, in which you state that they express their desire that Her Majesty's Government may see fit to use "such diplomatic intervention as may secure to the Pope the continuance of such a temporal sovereignty as will protect him in the discharge of his spiritual duties, together with an adequate income." The memorial itself is couched in larger or less definite language, but I do not doubt that I am to recognize you as the best expositor of the feelings it is intended to express. In reply I have to state that her Majesty's Government have not, during the various changes which have marked the reign of the present Pope, interfered, nor have they now proposed to interfere with the civil government of the City of Rome or the surrounding country. But her Majesty's Government consider all that relates to the adequate support of the dignity of the Pope, and to his personal freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions, to be legitimate matter for their notice. Indeed, without waiting for the occurrence of an actual necessity, they have during the uncertainties of the last few months taken upon themselves to make provision which would have tended to afford any necessary protection to the person of the Sovereign Pontiff. The subjects to which I have adverted will continue to have their careful attention; although they have had great satisfaction in observing that the Italian Government has declared in the most explicit manner its desire and intention to respect and defend the Pope's freedom and independence, and to take care that adequate provision shall be forthcoming for the due support of his dignity. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) W. E. GLADSTONE.

E. DEASE, Esq., M. P.

Assassination of Two American Citizens in Honduras.

The Rochester *Union* of the 19th inst. publishes a letter from Gen. TORBERT, United States Minister in Honduras, to Mrs. Dr. LEDYARD, of Cavea, in this State, giving particulars of the murder of her husband, DR. LEDYARD, and her brother, Mr. E. N. BELL, near the town of Sensenti, on the 12th of October last. The murder was committed at the instigation of a guide named GALVEZ, who knew that his victims were in possession of about $3,000 in gold. "The gentlemen who were thus assassinated," adds the *Union*, "were dentists, residing at Ceres, Allegheny County, N. Y. Mr. BELL had only been married a few months before leaving for Central America."

THE HOLIDAY SHOW.

Another List of Attractive Establishments where Good Purchases may be Made.

The reader intent upon making purchases for the Holidays may feel inclined to pay a visit to some of the prominent manufacturers of pianos and other musical instruments with which our City abounds. The annexed sketches will give the intending purchaser a very good idea of the style of articles offered, with the prices:

CHICKERING & SONS.

This firm have had a very prosperous year, during which they have turned out over two thousand pianos, making a speciality of manufacturing instruments of superior tone and finished in cases to suit the furniture of the apartment they are intended to adorn. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that "Boss" TWEED has recently purchased an upright piano finished in elegant style at a cost of $1,500, but whether the piano is for his stable or the kitchen of his mansion does not appear. An upright piano is now being made for a prominent gentleman of this City, to cost $2,000, and, from the description, it would appear that the finish will be something superior to anything ever turned out of this establishment. The Messrs. CHICKERING are now making grand pianos from $1,050 to $2,000; square pianos, from $475 to $725, and upright pianos, from $600 to $2,000, the extreme of prices denoting the style in which the instruments are finished. The uprights are very much in favor now, and the small compass they occupy enables them to be placed in apartments where a grand piano would occupy too much space. The uprights refinished in most elegant style, as will be seen from the prices mentioned above, and contain all the elements necessary to produce good music if a good player operates on the keys. The Messrs. CHICKERING claim that the quality and solidity of the instruments made by them have been verified during the fifty years in which they have been before the public; and the award of seventy-six prize medals over all competitors for richness of tone, superiority of workmanship and finish, fully attests the opinion of competent judges. They assert that these instruments are better than others from the fact that they have superior quality, body and evenness of tone, delicacy and power of action, style and quality of finish, and durability of the instrument. The prices of the pianos made by this firm are as low as they can be afforded, and every instrument is fully warranted. The prices given on the catalogue are net, this house having abandoned the discount system which was so deceptive to purchasers.

STEINWAY & SONS.

These gentlemen claim that they have never done a better business than they have in the year just closing, and that they are prepared to present the public, in future as they have in the past, with as good instruments as can be found anywhere in the country. They call attention, especially, to the general reduction in their prices and to the "school" piano, a complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as the high-priced seven-octave pianos, the only difference being that the new and cheap instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. This firm also make their patent upright pianos with double iron frame, patent resonator, tubular frame action, and new soft pedal, which they claim are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano as at present manufactured. Every piano made by this house is warranted for five years. As evidences of the excellence of their instruments they refer several testimonials of merit from crowned heads and foreign academies of sciences. The pianos made by this firm range in price as follows: Square pianos, $800 to $1,000; grands, $1,200 to $1,550; uprights, $800 to $900. They also manufacture instruments in cases to match any style of furniture.

GEORGE STECK & CO.

These gentlemen manufacture the "Steck" piano, which has acquired quite an extensive reputation, principally in consequence of the new attachment to the upright piano. It is claimed for the Steck that it is admirably balanced, the treble and base being in perfect accord. The pins holding the strings are anchored in a plate of bell metal, which improvement has been attended with very satisfactory results. This agraffe is employed throughout in the upright, the parlor grand, the grand pianos, and in the treble of the square pianos. The prices range from $500 to $625 for the square, $625 to $850 for the square grand, $1,000 to $1,200 for the grand, and $600 to $700 for the upright.

HORACE WATERS.

This old-established house at No. 481 Broadway, offers some very fine instruments for the holiday trade, among which are portable melodeons combining all the best improvements at prices ranging from $100 to $135; piano case melodeons from $150 to $290, with vox humano tremolo. Also the patent Eureka grand organ which embraces all the improvements of the day, inclosed in solid black walnut cases, and sold at from $190 to $600. Also school organs from $170 to $240; French organs at $160 and $190; pedal organs at $600; library and parlor organs $800 to $1,500, every instrument warranted for six years. Mr. WATERS manufactures and sells every variety of instruments in the shape of organs, and at prices which cannot be competed with by any dealer in the City. Mr. WATERS' pianos are, it is claimed, among the best manufactured in the City. They are remarkable for a fine singing quality in the middle tones and astonishing prolongation of sound, without being confused. Hundreds of testimonials can be shown from people all over the land, who have given these instruments a fair trial, expressing the greatest satisfaction, besides a long list of names of the leading artists, showing their good opinion of Waters's pianos. Mr. WATERS also deals in second-hand pianos, which are thoroughly repaired and kept in most perfect order. The prices range from $60 to $150 for 6-octave; $160 to $185 for 6½-octaves; $185 to $200 for 6 2-3 octaves; $200 to $225 for 6¾-octaves, and $215 to $300 for 7-octaves.

THE WEBER PIANOS.

Mr. WEBER claims superior excellence of tone in his instruments, and asserts that his are the best pianos manufactured, and are so acknowledged by the first musical talent in the country. The ware-rooms and office are at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street, and the manufactories are on Sixteenth. The business is increasing rapidly, and during the present year Mr. WEBER has done a very extensive trade.

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

This is something new and really worthy the attention of the music-loving public. The agents are DE GRAY & ELLISON, No. 37 Union-square. The organ has competed successfully with the prize instruments of this and other countries, and its manufacturers feel confident that it will take the first rank before many months. The prices are reasonable, and those who take the trouble to examine cannot fail to be satisfied.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Mr. J. HOWARD FOOTE, No. 31 Maiden-lane, has a charming variety of musical boxes, which will repay a visit. Mr. FOOTE makes this branch of his large importing business a speciality, even to the selection in person of the music, which these boxes shall play, and the care bestowed upon the proper selection of airs, and the finish of his goods, is a very important guarantee of musical excellence.

A. WUNDERMAN, No. 651 Broadway, has a large assortment of musical instruments, ranging in price from a twenty-five cent toy to a $1,000 piano. Those in search of such an extended variety would do well to call at the above store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. M. MERRELL has at his ware-room, No. 8 Union-square, a large assortment of pianos to rent and for sale cheap for cash. The Raven & Bacon pianos are offered at factory prices in the ware-rooms, Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-street. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER make the smallest upright pianos, which they assert will prove more durable than the best square instruments. HAINES BROS. have opened new ware-rooms at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street, where those desiring to purchase will find everything that they desire, and at prices below those of any retail store. This house has an immense establishment, and have an extended reputation for turning out an excellent quality of instruments.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.

The holidays would be, indeed, no holidays without music. No other accompaniment to the festive or sacred congregations of the season could supply the place of the divine art of melody. For those who can appreciate this sublimest aid to refinement and civilization, it is of consequence to know where they can procure all that is best and most highly prized in musical composition. Just what they want in this line can be found at LITOLFF'S Library of Classical Music, No. 54 Union-square. Here are the productions of the best masters, comprising the principal works of Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Bach, Weber, Clementi, Rossini, &c. For the Holidays there are also special provisions made by the next steamer, which arrives before Christmas, Mr. LITOLFF expects to receive a number of new musical pieces—seventeen in all—by eminent composers, gallops, nocturnes, waltzes, &c. Mr. LITOLFF has also now on sale a fine collection of all that is newest and most popular in the music line, got up in very attractive styles of binding.

POPULAR AND CHEAP MUSIC.

To popularize music among the masses is a most laudable enterprise, and such has been the aim for years of Mr. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, and it is gratifying to note that his efforts have been crowned with success. Two years ago he originated the dime and half-dime series of sheet music, and since then they have found their way into every household where music is at all known or cultivated. For the Holidays Mr. HITCHCOCK has issued several new Christmas pieces. In the Half-dime series, "Merry Christmas Time," "Christ Had Come," "Christmas Tree" and "Merry Bells," in the Dime series, "Peace on Earth," "Jolly Santa Claus is Here," and "Christmas Palms," all of which are adapted for voice and piano. They are got out in neat style, and with emblematic devices appropriate to the season.

We desire to call attention to the valuable works of musical literature, published by DITSON & Co., New-York and Boston. The list includes "Beethoven's Letters," "Mozart's Letters," "Mendlessohn's Letters," LISZT'S "Life of Chopin," POLKO'S "Musical Sketches," "Ehlert's Letters," "Life of Rossini," and many others, and has been lately much increased in value by the addition of RITTER'S "History of Music," and the republication of SCHINDLER'S grand work, "The Life of Beethoven." Attention is called also to their collections of bound music, including the "Wreath of Gems," (vocal music,) "Piano-forte Gems," (piano music,) "Opera Bouffe," "Carmina Collegensia," (college songs,) and their fine editions of "Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words," and opera scores.

ART GALLERIES—CHROMOS—PHOTOGRAPHS.

At this season our picture galleries present more attractions than at any other period of the year. Stepping into GOUPIL'S or SCHAUS', both of which we find thronged, we may feast our eyes on some of the choicest pictures of the great modern artists, for the Bonheurs, Bougereaus, Merles, Zamacois, Messonniers and Willems are all represented, and if one can not carry home a picture itself we may at least take with us the recollection of its beauties. At SCHAUS', in addition to the immense and well-selected collection of proof-engravings of modern pictures, which are always to be found here, we see full sets of ROGERS' statuettes, and some remarkably fine porcelain paintings and foreign chromos. GOUPIL'S are a full collection of autotypes of the works of the great masters, many splendid specimens of colored photographs, and numerous articles of vertu suitable for Christmas presents.

PRANG & Co. justly take the first rank as publishers of chromo-lithographs. To enumerate one-half the subjects chromed by this firm would take more space than we could spare, and to tell where they can be purchased is needless, for there is no art-store in the City or country that has not them for sale. A large number of pictures most suitable for holiday presents have been issued by PRANG & CO. within the last few months, at prices varying from $1 to $25.

For photographs of home and foreign scenes, stereoscopes, albums, frames, &c., there is no place more central, or one where a greater variety is to be found, than ANTHONY & CO.'S., No. 591 Broadway. An immense assortment of new pictures, at a fabulously low price, have just been added to the stock. Country visitors will find here views of the great Metropolis in profusion. This is a specialty with this firm.

Household Furnishing Goods.

The comfort and convenience of the household is the first thing necessary to insure a proper enjoyment of the holiday season. It is, therefore, of importance to know where every necessary and luxury in this line can be procured, and this information is fully supplied in the following notices. A careful perusal of the list will show that at the various establishments mentioned can be found every article requisite for the purpose mentioned.

M'GIBBONS & CO.

At Messrs. MCGIBBONS will be found an immense variety of articles of household luxury. The stock of satin damask in all colors, plain and figured, is unusually large. Of silk reps they also exhibit a large variety, in the newest styles and colors. Their stock of Cretans and sateens is the largest to be found in New-York. The sateens are characterized by a fine, soft feeling, and satin-like appearance, and are really the best articles of the kind yet introduced. In every other line of house-family decoration they have also novelties on hand. Of lace curtains they have an immense stock—the most elegant and largest in the City. Their stock of table linens and napkins to match, is also very extensive and embraces entirely new designs, in Mosaic and Egyptian, which are very rare, and only lately introduced. They are put up in fancy boxes for holiday presents, and make a most tasty and appropriate gift to a young housekeeper. In addition to those above enumerated they have also on sale a large variety of other articles, including blankets, quilts, elder-down comfortables, &c.

NICOL & DAVIDSON.

At Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON'S, No. 686 Broadway, housekeepers will find a variety of goods very suitable for holiday decoration, as well as a large stock of things, both useful and ornamental. Among the former class may be mentioned a fine assortment of jardinieres, filled with the choicest artificial flowers, so beautiful in appearance that only on the closest inspection could they be detected from the natural variety. These goods were the last of the kind that left Paris, and were shipped from there only a few days before the Prussian investment. In fancy gas-fixtures, chandeliers &c., they show a large variety of the newest styles and most beautiful designs of bronze and gilt, and got up in colors to match apartments. They make a specialty of glass chandeliers, of which they have a large variety in the newest designs. Their stock of silver-plated ware embraces every article in that line, all of which is of their own manufacture, and warranted. In this department are a great number of articles, any one of which is well-adapted for a holiday gift. Here will also be found a large assortment of French, Dresden and English porcelain, Bohemian glass, &c. The porcelain services are beautifully decorated in designs various enough to suit the taste of every purchaser. The Bohemian glass-ware is of exquisite design, and the workmanship and decoration of the most beautiful and delicate kind, and the articles of all colors—opal, green, blue, rose, &c. Bronze statuary, fancy clocks, parian ware, and numberless other beautiful fancy articles complete the holiday attractions of this extensive establishment.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, have on view a fine assortment of articles suitable for holiday gifts, such as fancy clocks, bronzes, gilt vases, card-receivers, jardinieres, and something entirely new in the way of a parlor aquarium, furnished complete with fish, coral, shells, &c., at prices ranging from $5 to $15. They have on view a very fine assortment of embroidered cloth piano-covers and table-cloths and napkins—the latter got up expressly for holiday gifts. In their furniture department they show some very fine easy chairs, writing-desks, pedestals and easels. Their stock of lace curtains and general house-furnishing goods is very complete, and they are offering them at unprecedentedly low prices.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.

At the establishment of Messrs. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, there is in view a large and splendid stock of French china-ware and Bohemian glass goods, embracing every article essential for either use or ornament in these lines. They also exhibit a large stock of silver-plated ware, and an endless variety of parlor ornaments. All these things are especially adapted for holiday trade, the best proof of which is that their ware-rooms have for several days been thronged with customers.

MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.

Messrs. MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., No. 597 Broadway, have on sale a large and beautiful variety of gas-fixtures, chandeliers, &c. This is the specialty of their trade, but their stock also embraces a variety of bronze ornaments, fancy clocks, &c., all suitable for gifts.

DE GRAFF & TAYLOR.

At Messrs. DE GRAFF & TAYLOR'S extensive establishments Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and No. 81 Fourth-avenue, house-furnishers can be suited with every conceivable variety of fine furniture, and a large assortment of other articles in the house-furnishing line, such as carpets of every kind, from the richest Axminster and the most luxurious velvets to the plainest and most serviceable ingrain. Their assortment of oil-cloths is very large, and of the newest patterns; they are of all widths and prices. They can also furnish to order, window-curtains and shades in every variety, and lambrequins in some rare designs. In short, here can be found every description of house-furnishing articles in these several lines. For holiday gifts, they also have on view some fine jardinieres, elaborately mounted, and just of such a style as could not fail to be peculiarly acceptable.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

This large manufacturing company display at their large warerooms, No. 199 Broadway, a very large assortment of every article in the line of silver-plated ware. All their goods are got up in the latest and most novel design, and in point of chasing, engraving and beauty of finish, cannot be rivaled in this City. Their stock embraces every article in the trade, among which may be enumerated vases, baskets, berry dishes, pickle and celery stands, butter dishes, card-receivers, toilet sets, castors, ash-holders, and, in short, every conceivable article in this line. Among this great variety those in search of holiday gifts will find many little fancy affairs just the thing for presentation.

THINGS CURIOUS AND VALUABLE.

In selecting presents the aim of the donor generally is to procure some article that will be as highly prized for its novelty as for its value. There is probably no place in the City where goods combining these gift requisites can be found in such variety as at FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 855 Broadway. At this establishment there is now on view the rarest collection of Chinese, Japanese and Indian goods, embracing the most valuable and curious specimens of the patience and genius of these singular people. The articles are entirely too many to enumerate. Costly and beautifully-designed shawls, hearth-rugs and dressing-robes; Japanese porcelain, in vases, dinner sets, &c.; articles of jewelry, fans, writing-cases, work-boxes, and thousands of those elaborately-carved little knick-knacks for which these Eastern Celestials are celebrated. There is also on view at this establishment a large variety of American holiday goods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aside from the different specialties offered to the public by the above-named firms, holiday buyers, who consult our advertising columns, will find their attention called to numerous other articles equally worthy of notice. The unusual mildness of the season is only an extended warning that a change will soon be upon us, and good stoves, articles of prime necessity. At the National Stove Works, Nos. 220 and 241 Water-street, these house-warmers can be found in every style and variety, and from the cheapest to the most expensive. The long Winter evening affords opportunity for recreation as well as study, and a good billiard-table is a medium not only of amusement, but physical exercise. Messrs. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets, have achieved a national reputation for the style and excellence by which their billiard tables are characterized. House-cleaning is an important and even to the tidy housekeeper a most wearisome operation. PYLE'S "O. K." soap is invaluable in this family crisis, and saves time and trouble. It can be had everywhere, by retail and wholesale, of the manufacturer, at No. 350 Washington-street.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Corruption in High Places—Power of Public Opinion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to add my thanks to the many others you have received, for your bold and decided stand in relation to the disastrous condition of our City affairs. Your call upon the legal profession to manifest, as a body, their disapprobation of the conduct of those members of it who prostitute their talents and their influence to the aid and comfort of the swindlers and plunderers of honest people, meets with hearty approval. I would suggest that this powerful weapon, public opinion, should be brought to bear upon all evil-doers, not only by the members of the Bar, but by the community at large. Hitherto, both in the Press and in social life, a distinction has been drawn between the character of citizens in their private life and in their political conduct. Prominent men like Mr. TILDEN, Mr. BELMONT, Mr. ASTOR, Mr. MOSES TAYLOR, and many others whose names everybody can call over, have been accepted as the honest, upright and high-minded gentlemen they claim to be, although they support with their money, their countenance and their votes, the ticket of the thieves and plunderers of the community. Now, let public opinion show these persons in some decided manner that their claim cannot be admitted. If we find a burglar has been breaking into our premises and robbing us of our property, and then discover that certain parties calling themselves high-minded gentlemen have furnished him his jimmy, have held the ladder for him to climb into our back window, have voted themselves upon a committee for the purpose of covering up his tracks to save him from detection; or, if we should succeed in catching him, should find that these same parties had voted to put on the Bench a Judge who they knew would let him off, and to the Governor's seat a man who would sign bills to save him from the consequences of his misdeeds, I think we should show in some unmistakable manner that we repudiated the claim of such people to be either honorable, upright, or gentlemen. If the old adage be true that "the receiver is as bad as the thief," it is equally true that those who help the thief to an opportunity to ply his trade are no whit better than he, and should be treated the same. There are many primitive people who have wondered how any man who respects himself can reconcile it to his conscience to vote the ticket of thieves and ruffians, but the answer is easy. Not to speak of the few who, from sordid motives, are desirous to keep down their own taxes and assessments, or who hope to have their property and life protected when the populace shall find it to their interest to get up another July riot, the bulk of these people are willing to support such a ticket, and to selfishly condemn their fellow-citizens to be robbed and plundered, in the hope that it may lead to the success of the party in the Federal election, when it will be their turn to obtain the loaves and fishes. Mr. A. to be Minister to London or Paris, Mr. B to be sent to Vienna, Mr. C Cabinet Minister, Mr. D to be Attorney-General, &c., and they drag themselves through the filth of such associations in the verdant belief that they are going to get the prize they have set their hearts on, apparently forgetting that they have helped to give these men power enough to be independent of them, and that when the time comes the country must make up its mind to see all these high offices held by the Sweenys, the Tweeds, the Fisks and the Halls, who will thus not only have their ambition gratified, but will also be enabled to manifest their contempt for these very men who helped them to their power. Let public opinion do so now.

OLD NEW-YORKER.

The Street-Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is generally supposed that our City cars are intended, at least, for the transportation of human beings, if not gentlemen. The porcine element is becoming, however, so specially prominent, that a word of remonstrance may not be out of place. The most obnoxious of the animals is the one that insists upon sitting, with crossed legs, in the densely-crowded car, and wiping the soles of his shoes upon the dresses and trousers of the unfortunate victims who are packed around him. It is conceded that this is a land of liberty, and that we have here prerogatives known to no other nation; but that this freedom of action implies the liberty of wiping our shoes upon our neighbors' garments is a conclusion hardly tenable in a Christian community. Another prominent animal in the swine herd is the one that makes the street-car a place of discomfort and annoyance for every woman who happens to have more than a modicum of good looks. This creature, after having carefully surveyed the passengers, makes his selection of the handsomest woman in the car, and proceeds leisurely and calmly to a contemplation of her charms. Few men positively being stared at, and when a refined and sensitive woman finds herself placed on private exhibition for a three-mile ride, the feeling, to say the least, is not one of unmitigated pleasure.

I reserve a consideration of the peculiarities of other members of the porcine family for a future communication. REX.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

Americans in London.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., No. 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, for the week ending Dec. 3, 1870:

New-York—M. M. Harris, J. B. Miller, A. Humbert, George J. Landon, James B. Bach, R. D. Williams and wife, A. Cassard, W. W. Wright and family, Napoleon Godone, Hamilton E. Towle, John Anderson, J. R. Cornell and wife, Theodore F. Moran and family, H. St. Clair Robinson, Julian White, F. H. Milburn, James Mackintine, George F. Baum, G. F. Chapman, W. H. Bateau, E. C. Howes, Capt. J. F. Woodbury, Hon. George M. Curtis, A. Kelly and family, G. K. Mattison, Joseph O. B. Weester, A. de Carnenas and family, Thomas H. Wood and wife, A. B. Daniels, Mrs. C. C. Cambreling, Mrs. Ludlow, Mrs. Hawthorne, Charles T. Parsloe, Harry Wall, J. L. Sullivan, J. H. Harbeck and wife, Mrs. James Acker, J. S. Harbeck, Noah S. Hunt, D. D. Anderson, W. S. Chase, Miss Lombard, Arthur Gaffre, Ellsworth Westervelt, Aliah Miller, M. C. Sanley, F. G. Young, J. H. Puleston, Mrs. N. P. Willis, the Misses Willis, Baily Willis, James J. Doherty, Miss M. A. Doherty, Col. Richard M. Hoe.

Boston—J. H. Nichols and wife, W. T. Adams, Mrs. Henry C. Brown, George A. Guild, Mrs. and Miss Ball-Hughes, Miss Tilden, Ed. A. Brigham, Mrs. J. P. Bumstead, N. Willis Bumstead, F. Wadsworth.

Philadelphia—John B. English, Miss Simpson, C. F. Palmer and family.

Connecticut—J. R. Terry, Commander E. Sandford and family

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Question of Corporal Punishment Again—The Public Schools of Richmond, Va.—A Visiting Physician—The Case of John B. Skinner.

The Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

Mr. WOOD presented a communication from the trustees of the Twelfth Ward, asking that the by-laws adopted by the Board, forbidding corporal punishment in the public schools, be amended so as to except School No. 6, on Randall's Island. The trustees state that while in other schools, by the co-operation of parents and guardians, light punishments may be inflicted on scholars, in this school no such means can be resorted to. Many of the scholars attending this school are sent there for disorderly conduct, and the only efficient means of enforcing order is by the infliction of corporal punishment.

Mr. BELL moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on By-Laws, when he would be prepared to give good reasons why this school should not be excepted from the operation of the by-law. The paper was so referred.

A resolution was adopted that the salaries and employment of teachers and the allowance for incidental expenses for 1871, be based upon the average attendance at the schools for 1870.

A communication was read from the Board of Education, Richmond, Va., thanking Mr. N. A. CALKINS, City Superintendent, for the information given to the members of the Board of Education of Richmond, while on a visit to this City, and inviting Mr. CALKINS to visit Richmond to witness the working of the public schools of that city, recently opened. A resolution was adopted, giving Mr CALKINS the necessary leave of absence to visit Richmond.

A resolution was presented authorizing the Committee on Teachers to appoint, for a term of one year, a physician to visit school teachers who have been sick for more than one week, and to report on each case to the Committee, the salary of such physician to be $1,800 per annum. The resolution was adopted, and Dr. J. O'SULLIVAN was appointed as such physician.

A report from the Committee on By-laws was presented in favor of denying the petition to have German taught in any grammar school on application of thirty-five parents or guardians of children being taught in such school. The report was adopted in case of LORD E. SKINNER, assistant teacher in Grammar School No. 49; in the Twenty-first Ward, was taken up. A petition was read from Mr. SKINNER, detailing his experience as a school teacher, and making various charges against the trustees of favoritism, and the desire to crush him.

Mr. BELL moved that the further reading of the petition be suspended. It contained charges against the trustees who were not present to reply to them.

Mr. GROSS said the case had been fully investigated by the Committee to whom it was referred, and they had sent it to the Board in order to put a termination to it.

The reading of the petition was proceeded with at the request of Mr. WOOD.

The report of the Committee to whom Mr. SKINNER's case was referred, was read, stating that they were satisfied that the complaint of the trustees of the Twenty-first Ward against Mr. SKINNER, that "the result of his teaching is unsatisfactory," is true, and they therefore recommend his removal.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution that the Committee on Teachers be instructed to visit School No. 49, accompanied by two experts, examine Mr. SKINNER's class and report thereon.

Mr. SANDS said, as one of the Committee on Teachers, he had given much consideration to Mr. SKINNER's case, and so had his associates. He could see no reason why the usual manner of dealing should not in this case be changed. He stood by the report of the Committee.

Mr. WOOD's resolution was then put and lost, nine members voting in the negative and two in the affirmative.

The resolution offered by the Committee was then put and lost, it failing to receive a three-fourths vote.

Miss CARRIE V. FRANKLIN was appointed Principal of the Primary Department of Grammar School No. 12, Seventh Ward.

The Board then adjourned to the 28th inst.

Annual Meeting of the Howard Mission —Election of Officers—Mr. Van Meter's Report.

The annual meeting of the Howard Mission Society was held at No. 40 New Bowery yesterday afternoon. The following Board of Managers was chosen for the ensuing year: A. S. Hatch, Thomas L. Rushmore, Watson Sanford, Wm. Phelps, W. H. Sutton, Charles Knevals, J. S. Howell and Charles Callender.

The report of Rev. Mr. VAN METER, the Superintendent, shows that the receipts for the past year from all sources amounted to $46,350 05; expenditures, $45,468 89, leaving a balance of $890. The children in the day-school for the last year were 1,245, of whom ninety-three were connected with the sewing classes. Present number in Sunday-school 614, and forty-eight teachers. Connected with it is a class of thirty-nine young ladies, formerly children of the Mission. The Mothers' Bible class has 208 members; average attendance over 150 every Thursday. During the year 694 families, of whom but 21 are American, have been connected with the Mission through the day and Sunday-school and Bible class. One hundred and eighty-seven widows and 21 widowers are connected with it in the same way. Of the day scholars 176 pick coal, cinders and wood for their mothers; 129 of the widows wash and clean house for a living. Of the families 242 are Roman Catholics. There are 25 drunken husbands, and 11 drunken wives. Under the care of the Mission, or fathers who are permanently disabled, there are 24. During the year the families assisted with food, clothing and fuel were 393; missionary visits made among these families, 4,306; garments and pieces of bedding, 9,474; loaves of bread and baskets of provisions, 8,268. The same officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

Criminals at the Bar of Justice.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO, yesterday, JAMES WILSON and EDWARD SMITH were charged with grand larceny. WILSON pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for two years. SMITH's trial was postponed.

ANDREW BRADY was charged with feloniously assaulting Mary NEWBURY by striking her on the head with an ax. The jury found him guilty of simple assault, and the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

MICHAEL COLLINS, a lad of seventeen years, was charged with stealing a watch from the person. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

HENRY SCHWARTZ, aged eighteen, pleaded guilty to receiving a quantity of stolen United States revenue stamps. He was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

JAMES READ, RICHARD JONES and MEYER STOLF pleaded guilty of burglary. READ was sent to State Prison for three years. The other two, owing to their youth and favorable representations made to the Court, were discharged with a reprimand.

JOHN MCMULKIN and JAMES KERNS pleaded guilty to burglary, and were both sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Two other lads named IRWING and BENSON, were discharged for insufficiency of testimony.

CHARLES SCHMIDT pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

CHARLES LEAVITT pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

CHARLES O'REILLY pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with assault and battery, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PATRICK MALONEY was charged with stealing a watch worth $150 from a man named SMITH. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

First Hundred Causes for the January Term, 1871.

Class No. 2.

No.
1—Loomis vs. Brown.

Class No. 3.

Nos.
2—Duffy vs. Masterson.
3—Peck vs. Redfield.
4—Gridley vs. The N. Y. Cen. Railroad Co.
5—Ayers vs. O'Farrell.
6—Vanderveer vs. Smith

Class No. 4—Motions.

No.
7—Ellsworth vs. Caldwell.
8—Fish vs. Emerson.
9—Yates vs. North.

General Calendar.

Nos.
10—Curtis vs. City of Brooklyn.
10½—Brown vs. Shaffer.
11—Chamberlain vs. Ayer
12—Jewett vs. Emson.
13—Corning vs. Troy Iron and Nail Factory.
14—Marvin vs. Bissell.
15—Marvin vs. Tallmadge
16—Delehanty vs. Seaman
17—Reeve vs. Johnson.
18—Howell vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
19—Charter vs. Otis.
20—Wise vs. Chase.
21—Pratt vs. Chase.
24—Shreve vs. Chase.
23—Kavanagh vs. Beckwith.
24—Berdan vs. Sedgewick
25—Wetmore vs. Goodzman.
26—Fanning vs. Van Nostrand.
27—McMonies vs. McKenzie.
28—Hammett vs. Linneman.
29—Dudley vs. See.
30—Leonard vs. Fowler.
31—Tomlinson vs. Mayor of New-York.
32—Foot vs. Sprague.
33—Buell vs. Cole.
34—Wilcox vs. Howell.
35—Sage vs. O'Neill.
36—Consalus vs. Brotherson.
37—Burns vs. Wilson.
38—Hartford and New-Haven Railroad vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad.
53—Stevens vs. Clark.
54—Baldwin vs. Humphrey.
55—In the matter of Miller vs. Levi.
56—Friedberg vs. Lynch.
57—Sager vs. Elaine.
58—Newton vs. Wells.
59—De Rutte vs. N. Y. and Buffalo Electric Telegraph Co.
60—Bradley vs. Wheeler.
61—Chemung Canal Bank vs. Bradner.
62—Abbey vs. Deyo.
63—Goldsmith vs. schiffer.
64—Meeker vs. Claghorn.
65—Hotchkiss vs. Mosher.
66—Sanders vs. Haines.
67—Marshall vs. New-York Central R. R. Co.
68—Lane vs. Bailey.
69—Bedell vs. The Long Island Railroad.
70—Allaire vs. Bradhurst.
71—Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Wright.
72—Laird vs. Smith.
73—Potter vs. Comstock.
74—Cowdrey vs. Colt.
75—Botsford vs. McLean.
76—Sherman vs. Prince.
77—The Derrick Company vs. Bradford.
78—The First National Bank of Angelica vs. Hall.
79—Witty vs. Campbell.
80—Rhodes vs. Onderdonk.
81—Vose vs. Cockroft.
82—Sexton vs. Zett.
83—Allen vs. Godfrey.
84—Allen vs. Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
85—Fenner vs. Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
86—Pope vs. O'Hara.
87—Reed vs. Nussbaum.
88—Champion vs. Joslyn.
89—Lanning vs. Carpenter.
90—McGuire vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
91—Fish vs. Cottinet.
92—Badgley vs. Decker.
93—Same vs. same.
94—Bell vs. Viney.
95—Downer vs. Church.
96—Parsons vs. Loucks.
97—Marsh vs. Rouse.
98—Cross vs. O'Donnel.
99—Tracy vs. Frink.
100—Weston vs. Phillips.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Dec. 22: Nos. 37, 109, 115, 116, 117, 119.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Demurrer.

No. 20—Churchill vs. Erie Railway Company.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
140—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
145—Peters vs. Delaplaine.
148—Schieds vs. Levy.
15.—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
152—Hamill vs. Hamill.
153—Same vs. Same.
110—Livingston vs. Armeux.
155—Smith vs. Reynolds.
156—Ramsey vs. Erie Railway Co.
158—Heather vs. Meyer.
65—Berolsheimer vs. Cogswell.
84—Hart vs. Wolff.
92—Brown vs. McKee.
106—Browne vs. Leveridge.

Nos.
107—Browne vs. Leveridge.
122—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
30—Boyle vs. Manice.
132—Casoni vs. Ree.
83—Sandford vs. McGay.
63—Ayres vs. Townsend.
166—Wilsan vs. Hanson.
98—Dickel vs. Newton.
145—Peters vs. Delaplaine.
88—Graham vs. Whitney.
89—Merrits ys. Valentine.
43—Jex vs. James.
133—Gardner vs. Cummings.
134—Berg vs. Janeway.
49—Knower vs. Caldwell.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ *A. M.*

Case on and No. 2220—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 *A. M.—Calendar called at* 12 *M.*

Nos.
77—Everitt vs. Garrison.
79—Thurber vs. Appelant.
82—Rutzky vs. Abrams.
84—Lathrop vs. Cuddy.
85—Mitchell vs. Reed.
87—Burling vs. King.
91—Barr vs. New-York and Orange Co. Manufacturing Co.
103—Jackson vs. Freemont.
113—Holbrook vs. Blakstone.

Nos.
119—Tyng vs. Baird.
128—Mitchell vs. Reed.
130—Bayne vs. Littlefield.
131—Bayne vs. Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile R. R. Co.
142—Wehle vs. Shaffer.
152—Andrews vs. Glenwall Woolen Co.
156—Walsh vs. Carow.
189—The People ex. rel. Fowler vs. Baill.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

No 191—Sturm vs. Great Western Insurance Co.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
420—Stevenson vs. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.
826—Justice vs. Lang.
844—Van Tassel vs. Merle D'Aubigne.
550—Same vs. Same, administratrix.
876—Justice vs. Lang.
1029—Smith vs. Smith.
462—Voigd vs. Brossler.
78—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
43—Barnum vs. Kelly.
572—Tag vs. Raefle.
456—Selp vs. Demuth.
515—Beckwith vs. Bates.
578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
270—Claflin vs. Stern.
546—Mendelsohn vs. Stein.
254—Frank vs. Hart.
384—Saben vs. Collins.
454—Miner vs. the Mayor, &c.
350—Norris vs. Kohler.
418—McCosker vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.
570—Morgenthan vs. Hensley.

Nos.
422—Keim vs. McCormick.
1173—Dempsey vs. Hall.
112—Schanck vs. Morris.
304—Harrison vs. Tinker.
492—Rockwell vs. McGovern.
326—Smith vs. The Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co.
520—Bernard Svenson vs. The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.
146—Campbell vs. Preterre.
110—Bennet vs. O'Brien.
316—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
342—Johnson vs. Murphy.
322—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
344—Clarisey vs. Metropolitan Fire Department.
402—Von Horsten vs. Krugon.
476—Hawkins vs. H. Kennedy.
568—Manley vs. Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.
28—Simon vs. Moses.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.
105—Schneider vs. Abern.
139—Scullin vs. Dolan.
129—Greene vs. Harris.
130—Knoth vs. Royal.
460—Howard vs. Merritt.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
465½—Place vs. Seaver.
161—Cary vs. Cary.
397—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.
216—Schenig vs. Van Pelt.
210—Gaffney vs. Weber.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
207—Snydam vs. Jackson.
249—Powers vs. The Hudson R. R. R. Co.
365—Sherwood vs. Beebe.
300—Shipman vs. Pielsteker.
295—Linderman vs. Wood.

Nos.
87—Schluter vs. Ploff.
319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.
221—Wood vs. Ziegler.
403—Thompson vs. Meves.
245—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
163—Schofield vs. Kelly.
278—Levy vs. McNulty.
49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
60½—Bates vs. Dodd.
136—Waring vs. Schults.
35—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c. of N. Y.
204—McConnon vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.
274—Lefferts vs. B. Melville.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 *A. M.*

Nos.
4614—Wells vs. Mitchell.
4623—Schwaley vs. Butler.
4562—Sherwood vs. Weber.
4418—Baker vs. Cornell.
4492—Ballenberg vs. Jones.
4543—Armbruster vs. Martin.
4582—Garnett vs. Dewey.
4602—Wolf vs. Wood.

Nos.
4679—Wardlaw vs. Cosgrig.
4681—Machado vs. Rapp.
4686—Williams vs. Sackett.
4687—Mehl vs. Adler.
4688—Stead vs. Moss.
4691—Ackerle vs. Foss.
4697—Harback vs. Carman.
4698—Levene vs. O'Brien.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 *A. M.*

Nos.
1599—Briggs vs. Stuart.
1551—Same vs. Same.
4634—Schneider vs. Frankenstein.
4487—White vs. East Tenn. Zinc Co.
4535—Berly vs. Buck.
4570—Hunt vs. Frank.
4572—Pinckney vs. Baker.
4685—Mittnacht vs. Gattorf.
4670—Sulzer vs. Harding.
4671—Deppisch vs. Rushford.

Nos.
4675—Callery vs. Reinagle.
4674—Piedberger vs. Hirsch.
4675—Smith vs. Jacobi.
4677—Clarke vs. Smith.
4678—Connolly vs. Glassfatter.
4680—Doyle vs. McDonald.
4682—Roberts vs. Herbert.
4694—Lesony vs. Stern.
4693—Duke vs. Woodworth.
4699—Deckerman vs. Byrne.
4700—Patterson vs. Rocke.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 21.

By Judge Barnard.

Scanlon *vs.* Farrington; order granted.
Powers *vs.* Hargous; memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.

By Judge Monell.

Goelet *vs.* Spofford; order of reference.
Foelier *vs.* Kraiser; Lombard *vs.* Curtis; orders granted.
Gray *vs.* Fink; order extending time twenty days.
Koehler *vs.* Murphy; motion granted by default.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.

By Judge Loew.

Jackson *vs.* Raymond; motion to vacate order of arrest is denied, but the bail is reduced to $500.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 40.—*The Steamer Cotton Plant, and Lows, et al. vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The steamer *Cotton Plant*, with cotton on board, and certain cotton seized on land, having been condemned as prize, on the ground that they were the property of enemies of the United States in the civil war, and as such liable to confiscation, the claimants appeal, contending that their capture on the 10th of May, 1884, was after the war actually closed by the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnson, and subsequent to the proclamation of the Indian removing all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse in that portion of the country (the Roanoke River) where the capture was made. It is argued that the proclamation not only removed all restrictions, but invited such coastwise trade as the vessel was engaged in at the time of capture; and it is asserted that the voyage was intended to be in all respects within the terms of the proclamation. In any case, it is said, the vessel could not be properly seized, and no forfeiture is incurred, until outside the limits of the harbor of the port of departure. The Government insists that no competent authority had declared the war to be over in North Carolina when the capture was made. The proclamation of the President, under which the claim is made, was only an Executive order regulating further commercial intercourse with the rebels; and the very fact that such regulations were still imposed, shows that the intercourse was not unrestricted.

Elcock & Herst for claimants; Attorney-General Akerman for Government.

No. 354.—*Thomas Dunham vs. The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.*—On certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts. These were libels in admiralty upon marine insurance policies. While the cases were pending in the Circuit Court, on appeal from the District Court, motion was filed to dismiss them for want of jurisdiction, and they were thereupon certified to this Court, upon disagreement between the Judges below. The libels state, in substance, that the contract of marine insurance concerns vessels, their ownership and navigation; cargoes, charter-parties, contracts of affreightment, profits and commissions on goods transported by water; carriage of passengers, damage by the perils of the sea, fire and collision; hypothecations, salvage, wages and provisions; averages, contributions and jettisons; questions of prize, and all other maritime matters; and exclusively so, unless in some exceptional case, as the protection of cargo landed at a port of necessity, when the policy covers it, though on land. All these are maritime matters, and it would seem to be a corollary, that a contract relating to them exclusively, must be maritime, and be governed by the same laws, and be subject to the same jurisdiction. The respondents maintain that a policy of marine insurance is not a maritime contract, within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which delegates to the judicial power of the United States cognizance of all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. This clause is to be construed with reference to the restricted jurisdiction of the admiralty as recognized both in this country and England at the time when the Constitution was adopted; and admiralty has never claimed jurisdiction over insurance in England. The cause was submitted in the printed briefs.

T. C. Loring, for libelants; H. C. Hutchings, for respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES FOR THE YEAR 1871.

General Terms.—January, Monell, Jones, Spencer; February, Barbour, McCunn, Spencer; March, Monell, McCunn, Freedman; April, Barbour, Monell, Jones; May, Barbour, Freedman, Spencer; June, McCunn, Jones, Freedman; October, Monell, McCunn, Spencer; November, Barbour, Monell, Freedman; December, Barbour, McCunn, Jones.

Special Terms.—January, Barbour; February, Freedman; March, Jones; April, Spencer; May, McCunn; June, Monell; October, Jones; November, Spencer; December, Freedman.

Jury Terms.—Part First—January, McCunn; February, Monell; March, Barbour; April, Freedman; May, Jones; June, Spencer; October, Barbour; November, McCunn; December, Monell. Part Second.—January, Freedman; February, Jones; March, Spencer; April, McCunn; May, Monell; June, Barbour; October, Freedman; November, Jones; December, Spencer.

Chambers in Vacation.—Monell, from Monday, July 3, to Monday, July 17, inclusive. Freedman, from Tuesday, July 18, to Tuesday, Aug. 1, inclusive. Barbour, from Wednesday, Aug. 2, to Wednesday, Aug. 16, inclusive. Spencer, from Thursday, Aug. 17, to Thursday, Aug. 31, inclusive. Jones, from Friday, Sept. 1, to Friday, Sept. 15, inclusive. McCunn, from Saturday, Sept. 16, to Saturday, Sept. 30, inclusive.

General Terms in Vacation.—Wednesday, Aug. 2, Barbour and Freedman. Thursday, Aug. 31, Jones and Spencer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 21.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN THE FENIAN EQUIPMENT INSURANCE SUITS.

Herman Funke et al. vs. The Orient Mutual Insurance Company.—This action was brought to recover insurance on certain military equipments purchased from the Fenian Brotherhood and shipped by the ship *George P. Kent* for Mexico, but lost on the voyage. The defense was overvaluation of the property and unseaworthiness of the vessel. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $16,991 50, the whole amount claimed, with interest, and the Court granted an extra allowance of five per cent. This is the eighth suit of the class which has been disposed of, the facts already published, being almost identical in each. Five of those disposed of were settled before trial, three were tried and decided in favor of the plaintiffs, and the ninth, which is against the Great Western Insurance Company, is now on trial.

Main & Parsons and Mr. De Costa for plaintiff; Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 21.

Before Judge Monell.

Barbara Schreyer vs. Philip Schreyer.—This is an action brought by plaintiff to obtain a separation from bed and board, the plaintiff alleging that on various occasions since November, 1868, the defendant had pushed, struck and otherwise ill-treated her, to such a degree as to make it unsafe for her to live with him. Three times the parties were separated before by decree of the Court, but became reconciled and came to live together. Several times, also, was defendant brought before the Criminal Court, on the charge of ill-treatment. It appears now, however, that they have become satisfied that their differences are irreconcilable, and they seek the interposition of the Court to adjust their respective rights as to the custody and support of the children, and the disposition of some property which they claim to hold jointly. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant was addicted to intemperance, and was of a peevish and excitable temper. A large number of witnesses were examined on the question of sobriety and temper; some testifying that the defendant was a sober man, and of good temper, while the wife was ill-tempered and saucy." This evidence was contradicted by the plaintiff, and witnesses in her behalf.

The Court took the papers, and reserved decision.

C. C. Egan for plaintiff; James N. Piper for defendant.

MARINE COURT—PART I.—DEC. 21.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

CLAIM AND DELIVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

James M. Tower vs. James S. Smith.—This action was brought to recover of the defendant "certain brass" partaguned in the manufacture of the Bierstadt Patent Ribbon Hand Stamp, and certain steel discussed in the manufacture of said "brass parts." The defendant set up a lien on the ground that there was still due some $600 for work done on the articles replevied; also that the work was not finished, and ready for delivery when the action was begun, and that the plaintiff was not the party in interest. The plaintiff claimed to have paid all that was due for the manufacture of the "brass parts." The evidence was conflicting, and the jury, after considerable deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

W. W. Gage, for plaintiff; Horace Graves, for defendant.

Before Judge Joachimsen.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF PLEADING.

Vannier vs. Remington & Dazian.—This was an action upon a promissory note made by the defendants. The complaint was in the usual form, and alleged a transfer of the same from Wilmerding, Hogue & Co. to the plaintiff. The defendants, in answer, alleged that they had not sufficient information to form a belief whether plaintiff was the lawful owner and holder, and on the information and belief alleged that Wilmerding, Hogues & Co. were the owners and holders. This answer was overruled on demurrer. The defendants then filed an amended answer in which they admit the making and delivery of the note, but denied that plaintiff was the lawful owner and holder thereof, or that any one but Wilmerding, Hogues & Co. had any interest therein.

On demurrer to this answer, the Court decided that there being no denial of a material allegation of the complaint, or of any fact therein, but simply of a conclusion, the answer should be disregarded, and judgment given for plaintiff.

A. Bimmendatel for plaintiff; Geo. A. Greensward for defendants.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge McCue.

TENANT RIGHTS.

Levi A. Merrill vs. William A. Knowles.—This was an action for trespass. It appeared by the evidence that the plaintiff, in October last, leased, as a monthly tenant, the second floor of the premises on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixth-street. About the same time, defendant leased the third floor of the same house, with the right to use the bath-room on the second floor, the bath-room being properly reached by a back entrance. The defendant chose to insist upon going to it through plaintiff's rooms, and when an effort was made to prevent him from doing so by locking and barricading the doors, he, the defendant, broke in crowbar and knocked them in. For the injury thus inflicted, $500 were claimed, and the jury rendered a verdict for $250.

DAMAGES FOR INDECENT ASSAULT.

Annie Louisa Callister vs. John Killeen.—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a young lady of sixteen years of age, to recover $10,000 damages for an indecent assault, committed upon her by the defendant. Her mother, it appeared, keeps a cigar store at No. 10 Greenpoint-avenue, and the plaintiff attends to the customers. On the 25th of May last the defendant went into the store and committed the assault. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $500.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 21.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107⅛	
100,000	do.	107⅜	
500	do.	small.	107
10,000	U .S. 5-20 C., '65, R		s10.102⅝
3,700	U. S. 5-20 C., '67		c.106⅜
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67		110
28,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.		c.106⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.		s50 63½
10,000	do.		64
15,000	do.		64⅝
3,000	N. C. Old Bds.		43½
2,000	La. 6s, Old.		71
2,000	B'klyn 6s, W. L.		96
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.		s83½
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '67		93
1,000	do.		87
2,000	Erie 1st.		s65
13,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bds.		92½
2,000	Union Pac. 1st.		89⅝
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.		61⅛
5,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.		100
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bds.		106
7,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th		79
50,000	C. & I. Col. 1st. C. & I.		s30. 82½
3,000	do.		82½
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.		82
5,000	do.		82⅜
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.		94½
13	Cen. Nat. Bank		108
160	Del. & H. Canal		118
100	Canton Co.		65
200	do.		65⅛
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.		40⅛
5	do.		40⅛
100	do.		40⅜
71	West. U. Tel.		45⅛
500	do.	b. c.	45⅛
100	do.		45⅝
25	Wells-Parge Ex.		33
5	Am. Ex. Co.		45½
200	United States Ex.		33⅛
9	do.		32⅜
100	N.Y.C. & H. R.		90⅜
200	do.		90⅝
500	do.	b. c.	90⅞
50	H. & St. Jo. Pf.		107
300	C., C. & I. Cen.		18⅞

$10,000	N.Y.C. & H.		c. 87⅜
10,000	do.		s.87⅜
20,000	do.	b.c., b3.	87⅜
50,000	do.		87⅜
20,000	do.		87⅜
100	Erie		23⅝
100	do.		23⅝
200	do.		23⅝
200	Harlem	ex. div.	129
200	do.	b. c.	129
200	Reading		97⅛
100	do.		s3. 97⅛
500	do.		c. 97⅛
600	do.		97⅛
200	do.		c. 97⅛
82	do.		97⅛
200	do.	b. c., c.	97⅛
900	do.		c. 97⅜
200	L. S. & M. So.		91⅜
500	do.		b. c. 91⅜
55	Panama		76⅛
1,100	Clev. & Pitts.		s3.103
200	do.		s3.102¾
200	do.		b30.103⅛
50	Ill. Cen.		b. c.104
400	Chic. & N. W.		70
100	do.		69⅝
200	do.		b30. 70⅛
300	Chic. & N. W.	Pf.	81
200	do.		c. 80⅛
100	do.		b. c., c. 81
300	do.		c. 80⅜
400	do.		80⅛
75	C., C., Cin. & Ind.		80
100	N. J. Cen.		105⅛
100	do.		b3.105
700	Chic. & R. I.		[illegible]
200	do.		c. 103⅜
50	do.		c.103⅜
30	do.		104
200	do.		c., b. c.103⅝
200	Mil. & St. Paul		84⅝
100	do.		84⅝
100	Tol. W. & W.		48⅜
100	do.		48⅛
200	do.		48⅛
200	Del., L. & W.		102⅝
800	Ohio & Miss.		27⅛
100	H. & St. Jo.		10

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64		107⅛
270,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65		107⅛
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new		109¾
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67		110⅛
110,000	do.		110
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67		106⅝
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68		110⅛
20,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C., c.		106⅝
4,000	do.		106⅝
22,000	Tenn. 6s, old		65
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new		64⅜
10,000	N. C. 6s, sp. tax		18
10,000	do.		18⅛
10,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July		68⅛
10,000	do.		68⅜
5,000	Union Pac. 1st.		89⅛
100	Pacific Mail		c. 40⅛
200	do.		b30. 40¼
300	Canton		b. c. 65
100	U. S. Express		33½
10	Am. Mer. U. Ex.		b.c 45
400	Erie		24
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.		s3 91⅛
100	do.		s10 91½
100	do.		bet. call 91
100	do.		90⅞
800	do.		c. 90⅛

200	Mich. Cen.	ex div.	116
20,600	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.		Certif'te. bet. c. 87⅜
10,000	do.		87⅜
500	Reading		97⅛
200	do.		s97⅛
300	do.		c 97⅜
500	do.		bet. call 97⅜
500	do.		97⅜
500	do.		97⅜
500	L. Shore & M. So.		91⅜
400	do.		bet. call 91⅜
100	do.		s3 91⅜
500	Union Pac.		12⅜
500	do.		12⅜
500	Chic. & N. W.		70
100	N. J. Cen.		106
200	do.		106⅛
400	Chic. & R. I.		103⅝
100	Mil. & St. Paul		85
200	do.		c.bet. call, 103⅛
100	Mil. & St. Paul		85
100	do.		c. 84⅝
100	Tol., P. & W.		48⅜
100	Tol., Wab. & W.		48⅜
200	Del., L. & W.		102⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.		c 27⅛
100	do.		27⅜
100	Han. & St. Jos.	Pf.	107

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

There was a fairly active demand for Money from the Brokers, today, at 7 ₱ cent., but we heard of no extra Interest being paid on call loan. The contest going on at the Stock Exchange in the Railway market necessarily creates some disturbance in and shifting of Money loans, as well as a good demand for Money from the Brokers operating for the Bull account. The decline in the prices of the New-York and Western Stocks since this day week has invited more general or outside attention to the market than for some time past, and there is an impression today that the heavy Dividend disbursements for the New-Year, many of which will be anticipated next week, will impart additional spirit to the Stock Exchange.

Gold held very steady at 110⅛@110⅜ ₱ cent. until near the close of the day, when the quotation fell to 110⅛@110⅛ ₱ cent. The Gold Room has been comparatively dull since the stir at the Stock Boards and in the Long Room in the Railway Stocks. The price of Gold has been held steady by the comparative ease with which balances are lent out or carried over. It may be that the $33,000,000 to be disbursed on or before New-Year's by the Government, interest and the principal of 5s of 1871, (see list of New-Year Dividends,) will affect the price next week, if not before the close of the present week.

The Foreign Exchanges, without being active today, are firm at 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. for 60 days, London; short sight and Bills payable on demand, 109⅝@110 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds close firm at or a small fraction above yesterday's quotations—110 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, and 106⅛ for the 10-40s. The State Bonds are up on new Tennessees to 64⅜@65 ₱ cent., and stronger on the South Carolinas. No change in the railroad Bonds.

The gross amount of gold bid for at the Treasury today was $4,450,000, of which the following was awarded:

Cushman & H.		Ed. Sweet & Co.	
$500,000	$110.64⅛	$10,000	110.63
White, Morris & Co.		H. F. Verhuven & Co.	
50,000	110.65	25,000	110.63⅛
50,000	110.63	Carter, Rawley & Co.	

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Leading characters by Mlle. Aimee and Messrs. Gausins and Hittemanns.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

NO. 594 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The supply of food in Paris is said by attachés of the foreign legations who arrived in London yesterday to be sufficient for two months. Advices from the French capital to Dec. 17 represent the people calm and self-reliant, and firmly confident of the ability of the leader, Gen. TROCHU. No change is reported in the situation on the Loire. The Garibaldians in the East suffer severely from the cold. The Diet of Hesse Darmstadt has voted a further war credit of 3,662,000 florins.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says, regarding the Luxembourg question, that Prussia is ready to submit her claims to arbitration affecting the independence of Luxembourg.

The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, says that Russia, in abrogating the Black Sea stipulations, only set aside a compact regarded as obsolete by all the parties to it. Prussia, in consenting to enter the conference, stipulated that no question, except the revision of the Paris Treaty of 1856, shall be introduced.

The motion for a dissolution of the Spanish Cortes passed that body on the 20th, by a vote of 126 to 4, after an extremely heated debate, in which a *coup d'état* was hinted at in order to save the King. The opposition left the Chamber after the vote was taken. The following day the debate was renewed with increased bitterness between the Republican and the "Sardinian" factions, the latter being particularly caustic in their attacks on the King elect....A new postal treaty has been signed by England and Italy....The reported correspondence between the Pope and the King of Prussia is denied....The brigantine *Brisk*, from New-York, for Liverpool, has been cast away on the coast of Wales, and two of the crew lost.

CONGRESS.

At the opening of the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, made a personal explanation with regard to his relations with the President, denying certain statements attributed to him reflecting on President GRANT. A few bills were then introduced, and the rest of the time until after 2 o'clock was consumed in attempts to stave off the San Domingo question. Mr. MORTON's resolution was finaly brought up, and after a few remarks by Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, Mr. SUMNER made a long speech, going over the history and the merits of the whole annexation scheme. The Senate then took a recess until evening, when Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, made a reply, and the discussion was kept up until a late hour.

In the House several petitions and memorials were presented, including one from VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, claiming the right of suffrage, under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and asking for legislation to guarantee its exercise. A few unimportant bills and resolutions were introduced, and Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, spurred up by comments in the TIMES, endeavored to explain the curse of secession out of his recent resolutions. Mr. BUTLER then moved the postponement of the Amnesty bill to the second Wednesday of January. The proposition was vigorously opposed by Mr. FARNSWORTH, Mr. WOOD, and other members, but was finally adopted, by a vote of 102 to 85. After an appropriate notice of the death of WM. SMYTH, late Senator from Iowa, the House adjourned. The session today is for general debate only.

GENERAL.

Advices from China, by way of San Francisco, show that Mr. SEWARD was at Tien-tsin Oct. 27, and that during his stay sixteen of the participants in the massacre were executed. The special Chinese Embassy (the late Mr. BURLINGAME's) had returned to Pekin. The steamer *Linsmore* was totally wrecked in the Yellow River, Nov. 2.

The steam-boat *Nick Wall*, on the trip from St. Louis to Vicksburg, struck a snag, on Sunday night, and was totally wrecked. She had 125 deck and fifteen cabin passengers. The bodies of seventeen have been recovered, but many others are believed to have been drowned also. Among the lost is CHARLES MCCLURE. A private dispatch from the clerk of the steamboat says that twenty lives were lost.

The judges of election in Philadelphia are to meet today to count the vote in the recent election for a State Senator. The Republican judges, it is insinuated, will refuse to count the vote of districts where fraud has been practiced, and threats against their lives are freely indulged in by prominent Democratic politicians, one of whom has already figured in a desperate attack upon election officers in that city.

The fishing schooner *Lizzie E. Tarr*, of Gloucester, Mass., ran aground near Halifax, N. S., and the Captain was arrested on a charge of willfully running the vessel ashore to obtain the insurance. The schooner had been seized and condemned for violation of the Fishery laws, and bought again by her owner, and was on her return to Gloucester from Quebec.

Judge SMITH, of the New-Hampshire Supreme Court, in the case of The Northern vs. Concord Railroad, appointed WM. P. WHEELER, of Keene; JAMES W. EMERY, of Portsmouth, and SAMUEL W. BELL, of Manchester, new receivers, each to give bond in the sum of $50,000.

Formal notice was served on Col. CAMPBELL by Gen. SCHENCK's friends on Tuesday, in Cincinnati, that the right to the seat in the next Congress would be contested.

The municipal election in Selma, Ala., on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the Democratic tickets by 200 majority.

CHARLES C. EDWINS, convicted a few days ago of embezzlement from the United States Treasury, was yesterday sentenced by Chief Justice CARTTER, in Washington, to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail of the District, and to forfeit $1,000. This is the lightest penalty the law permits, and was imposed in consideration of the frank confession of the offense made by EDWINS and the recommendation to mercy by the jury.

A Convention of the delegates from the Congregational General Association of the country began a session in Boston, yesterday, to consider the question of organizing a National Conference of the Congregational Churches.

The 250th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated at Plymouth, Mass., yesterday, with ceremonies of an unusually imposing character.

Amnesty in Congress.

Three different opinions on the subject of amnesty exist among the Republican members. There are, in the first place, opponents of amnesty in all shapes, save that of exceptional legislation relating to specific cases. Opposition from this quarter assumes that the South is still not many degrees removed from rebellion—that hostility to the authority of the Union prevails to an extent which renders the continuance of disabilities indispensable. In the next place, there are advocates of complete amnesty, who hold that the time has come when the last vestiges of the rebellion may safely be removed. In support of this idea it is contended that reconstruction has brought the South into the full fellowship of the Union, and that all causes of animosity and irritation should be obliterated. Among these causes, it is alleged, the maintenance of disabilities is especially prominent, and their total and immediate removal is demanded as a peace-offering no less than as an act of justice. Lastly, there is a class, strong by reason of intellect and character, which insists that the Republican Party is pledged to as perfect a measure of amnesty as present circumstances render expedient. The members of this class object to unqualified amnesty as undesirable, and to the postponement of all amnesty as unjust, and contend that the country is now prepared for a measure which shall limit disabilities to a very small circle. Mr. BINGHAM, who is a fair representative of this class, declares that the proposition which he and those who act with him are prepared to support would limit the operation of the disabilities imposed under the Fourteenth Amendment to some two hundred persons only. That would bring us near enough to general amnesty to satisfy the generous instincts of the people and fufill the promise of the Republican Party, and at the same time would provide for the exclusion from public offices of those on whom mainly rests the responsibility of organizing the rebellion.

Gen. BUTLER's bill, the immediate occasion of the debate in the House, does not commend itself to the favor of any of the classes we have enumerated. It goes too far for some,—not far enough for others. It concedes the desirableness of amnesty, yet is so loaded down with exceptions as to render it a blow in disguise. It makes amnesty a pretext for interrupting the course of justice,—for stepping into Courts, staying suits in progress, and denying to private citizens that redress for wrongs which the Constitution guarantees. So many influences are just now at work, governing the action of individual members, that it is not easy to say in advance what combinations may not effect for Gen. BUTLER's plan.

The extremists on either side occupy very weak ground. The unyielding opponents of amnesty are as unwise as its uncompromising champions. The middle course is that which is most consistent with the public interests. Mr. BINGHAM's amendment to Gen. BUTLER's bill relieves all on whom disabilities are imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, except those who were officers of the United States in 1860 or 1861, and those who in violation of that amendment have held office since the first of June last. The effect would be to render eligible for public service all but an infinitesimal proportion of the Southern people, the excepted persons being those to whom the odium of encouraging and organizing the rebellion more particularly attaches.

It is not easy to discover in an amnesty which is at once so nearly complete as to satisfy the national sense of justice, and so carefully qualified as to exclude probable causes of offense and evil, any real peril to public interests. Sooner or later such a measure must come,—why may it not be enacted now? The recent constitutional amendments have secured beyond the reach of probable accident the guarantees required to perpetuate the foundation of Southern reconstruction, and the national sentiment may be relied upon to take care of the rest. Moreover, Republican majorities in the States most familiar with disabilities have, one after another, almost entirely abolished them. The testimony thus supplied is conclusive as to the undesirableness of the disabilities over which the States most familiar with the working of the rebel spirit retained control. The example thus afforded should not be without effect upon the action of Congress in reference to the penalties which it alone can abolish.

Today's Eclipse.

Today the solar eclipse, so much discussed because of the important discoveries hoped for from its observation, will be seen to the best advantage from Southern Spain, Southeastern Italy, and parts of Greece and Turkey. Prof. PIERCE, in charge of the United States expedition, has been on the spot for some time; Prof. TYNDALL intends to watch the eclipse from the highest point of Mount Etna; and various minor expeditions have been arranged to different eligible points, for the purpose of collating observations hereafter. We shall probably receive some outline of these by telegraph; but full accounts can hardly be expected for some time.

The chief point which it is hoped the observations of today may determine is the nature of what is called the sun's corona. Beyond what is known as the chromosphere there appears, during solar eclipses, a halo of irregular formation, fringed with bright lines or pendants. This is the corona, which some think a reflection from the atmosphere of the earth, others to be the atmosphere of the sun itself, and still others—like a late writer in the *St. Pauls Magazine*—to consist of comets, or similar meteors, revolving about the sun.

Now such are the improvements in instruments, and in the methods of taking observations, that it is confidently expected the eclipse of today will settle the disputed point in a positive manner. We need hardly suggest the important inferences that will be drawn from such a settlement, touching the functions, chemistry, and other conditions of the sun. The greater the number of observations by competent astronomers, the more trustworthy will be the result; since their reports will at once confirm and correct each other—the latter more especially in the problem of what is known as *subjectivity*, or in other words, the problem of whether the corona would exist whether the earth existed or not. As we have before mentioned, the opinion of leading American astronomers inclines to the negative of this proposition; while foreign philosophers generally assume the affirmative. The spectroscope, first used at the eclipse of 1868, resolved the nature of the sun's crimson protuberances, the demonstration being considered complete that they consist mainly of burning hydrogen gas. It is thought that the demonstration of the elements of the corona will now be equally conclusive.

The British Government for some time refused to make any appropriation for observing this eclipse, or, rather, remained entirely passive concerning it. Whether moved by the remonstrances of the scientific world, or by the offer of Prof. PIERCE to extend his own facilities gratuitously to English astronomers, the Lords of the Admiralty at last detailed a ship, and bestowed a sum of money to be used on the occasion.

A Blind Murderer.

"Whisky and the carrying of pistols have ruined me," said JEREMIAH BAILEY, from a Missouri scaffold, on Tuesday last. Two days later the same influences were seen at work in a rural district much nearer our own doors. In all the annals of crime, it would be difficult to find a more appalling tragedy than that which, on Friday last, shocked the quiet community of Stephentown, Rensselaer County. Idiocy, deformity, dumbness have been frequently enough associated with the commission of criminal deeds; but blindness has hitherto been almost unrepresented in the blood-stained roll of murderers. In the foremost ranks of these now stands ASA KITTLE, stricken with blindness at two weeks old, and branded as a parricide at the age of twenty years. It would be a strange psychological puzzle to trace the growth in this boy's mind of avarice and hatred, whose intensity can only be gauged by the fearful character of their results. He had the passions of a miser before reaching manhood, without possessing that sense which feeds the lust of acquisition, and renders possession a feverish joy. He had brooded over the little legacy that was secured for him by his father's will, till the obtaining of it had become the central desire of his life, and the destruction of the document that secured it seemed to have made existence void and purposeless, as well as full of darkness. He had thought of his father's death only for the benefit it was to bring him, till the old man's life lost all the sacredness that it ever might have possessed in his eyes, and appeared merely as an obstacle which debarred him from the attainment of the only good that earth could yield him. And these feelings were the more intense, since they were almost the only ones of which he was capable. His intelligence was, apparently, as limited as the range of the perception of his senses; and the twin ideas we have indicated were, probably, the only well-defined objects of his thoughts.

It is common enough to talk of the empire of circumstances over the human will, and the power of accidents over our daily life. Some one may say, had ASA KITTLE's father not got drunk on Thursday last, or had he not spoken harshly to his son, or had his mother not interposed between the two, then this blind boy would not have been a murderer. Possibly enough, but ASA KITTLE was a murderer in his heart the moment it harbored passions so violent that trivial circumstances could so easily inflame them to madness. The powder was ready, and had that particular spark not ignited it, another could have done so equally well. The quarrel was only the last of a long series of causes without which it would have passed harmlessly, like many other family jars. We have no wish to deepen the obvious guilt of this unfortunate lad who inadvertently killed the mother whom he, apparently, loved, and deliberately murdered, by his own confession, the father whom he hated so much as to wreak idle vengeance on his dead body. Morally, he stands forth as a monster, and his reckless criminality can have only the interest which attaches to what we may call the morbid anatomy of the human mind. Still, just as the study of disease is equally necessary with that of health, to the man who would maintain the soundness of the body, the study of the diseased phases of the mind and the will are equally profitable to those who desire to elevate and purify both. To such we commend an inquiry into the abnormal character of poor ASA KITTLE, whom the shutting up of one great avenue of sinful impulse did not prevent from taking rank among the foremost of criminals. And, as a more immediately practical lesson, it need hardly be said that the common use of fire-arms, and the common use of strong drink, are shown very unmistakably to be the two handmaids of murder, and the two evils which call most strongly for the efforts of every man to modify and repress.

Playing for High Stakes.

Celebs in search of a wife has often been put to strange devices to secure her. Rival suitors frequently contended in athletic sports with each other, or even with the lady herself, who was to be the guerdon of the victor. Grim old barons of chivalric times liked nothing better than to set their daughters up to be fought for by their knightly lovers. The Lady Kunegunde, of German ballad, offered herself and her fortune to the cavalier who should ride around the ramparts of her castle. *Portia's* hand was the prize of a conundrum. Other marriageable maidens have been danced for, piped for, painted for, shot for by ardent swains; but few aspiring Benedicks, we fancy, have been put to the test imposed on a wealthy bachelor of Louisville by the lovely but unresponsive object of his affection. This was no less than to throw dice for her hand against a hundred thousand dollars. The correspondent of a Western paper gives a glowing account of this novel matrimonial speculation.

The lady is described as quite a paragon of beauty and intellect. "She was a blonde with blue eyes, white teeth and a heavenly smile; had the prettiest hand and foot that ever were seen, and was tall, lithe and elegant." So much for her physical attractions; as for her spiritual ones, "her wit was delicate, pointed and sparkling, and her mind as superior as her person was lovely." When we add to this that she was not only "a proud imperious mistress of hearts," but as the sequel shows, familiar with the mysteries of cards and poker-dice, the wager seems fairer than at first appears. If so rare a combination of loveliness and mental worth is not worth a paltry hundred thousand dollars, what would be? Although reduced by the war "to want for the necessaries of life," this peerless creature "had not thought of matrimony as a resource." She preferred in fact to teach school, an occupation for which her imperiousness and her knowledge of poker-dice eminently fitted her. There was one, however, "a fellow-townsman, a gentleman of wealth and position, and" luckily "a bachelor," who "had long been a silent worshiper at her shrine." He also lived in a palace. With these recommendations to back him, he at last proposed, and was told by the lady with engaging frankness that she did not love him, but as he had money which she very much wanted, she would throw dice with him for her hand against one hundred thousand dollars. The proposition was accepted, and the dice were thrown—poker-dice, be it understood, being selected by agreement; and after a most exciting *partie*, in which the lady was by turns calm and excited, and "the rustle of her silk dress in the stillness of the room sounded like tree-tops in the wind," she won. And the correspondent, answering an inquiry as to whether she took the money, "answers most emphatically—she did."

There is something so attractive and original in this incident, racy of the soil where it occurred, that we shall not be surprised to see the expedient of this Louisville fair one universally adopted by impecunious beauty. It is certainly a much easier and more satisfactory way of making a settlement than even a breach-of-promise case in Chicago. Even if the fair gambler should lose, she still wins a fortune,—with the trifling encumbrance of a husband, to be sure, but with the consoling offset of a prospective divorce and generous alimony. Young women of a practical turn of mind, who prefer money to matrimony, will do well to practice with the dice at once, and then keep a sharp look-out for wealthy Louisville bachelors. That particular species of fool must be strictly local.

Mr. George Holland.

The death of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND breaks one of the last links that united the New-York stage of today with that of a generation ago. Very few of those whose names were familiar as household words at the Park Theatre thirty years back now survives. HENRY PLACIDE was one of the last of the group, and we recorded his death about a twelvemonth since. Many of the actors of a later period at the Old Park have passed away from us. In looking at the cast of "Hamlet" in 1845, when CHARLES KEAN played the hero, we see but one among the ten principals who to our knowledge survives; the rest preceded poor Mr. HOLLAND to their last resting-place. He, indeed, did not exactly belong to their circle, although he came to this country as early as 1827. But, like them, he is talked of as being a member of the "old school." This seems to mean, in connection with the stage, that a performer is old-fashioned in manners and scrupulous in respect for his profession. Yet COLLEY CIBBER and TATE WILKINSON, and other famous magnates of the literature and practice of the drama, wrote of the "old school" in their art a century or so ago, and the phrase was not unknown a hundred years before that. So far as its application to Mr. HOLLAND implies that he was a sterling actor, a generous man, and a respectable member of society, it was richly deserved. He lived to a great age—hard upon eighty—without a stain on his name or the performance of any part in the drama of life over the memory of which those who loved him need blush. He died at last in his sleep. His merits as a comedian and humorist are too well known to call for description. It was his fortune to preserve them in freshness and elasticity almost to the last; so that although long "a veteran on the stage," none could deem him "superfluous" there. Thus he kept popularity, as well as commanded respect, and there will be thousands even of the rising generation to lament his loss. Yet he died no untimely death, but was gathered to his fathers full of years and of honor. None could wish a better record, or desire a purer wreath, than affection will twine around the old actor's tomb.

The Central Park Meadows.

The *World*, in pursuance of its present engagement with TWEED and SWEENY, stated, yesterday that there is no intention on the part of the Commissioners of Parks to construct a zoological garden on the meadow north of the reservoir in the Central Park. Yet at a meeting of the Commission, held on Nov. 24, two resolutions were adopted ordering the act of vandalism to be proceeded with. If our readers will read the following letter, they will be able to judge of the truth of this matter for themselves, and know what dependence to place on any contradictions which appear in the *World*:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the *World* of this morning intimates that the Park Department has no intention of establishing a zoological garden upon the meadows of the upper Park, as stated in the note which we addressed you a few days since, we place before you below a copy of the resolution published in the morning papers of Nov. 24:

A report from the Executive Committee was received and approved as follows:

Resolved, That this Committee select and designate for the site of the zoological gardens the meadow or green immediately north of the upper reservoir, and direct the architect-in-chief (Mr. MOULD) to forthwith prepare and submit plans for necessary and suitable buildings and structures therefor.

Resolved, That the Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. KELLOGG) and Prof. HAWKINS co-operate with and be consulted by the architect-in-chief in locating the various structures and buildings to be erected on the zoological gardens, and in devising their general plan and character.

OLMSTED, VAUX & CO.

NO. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is singularly unfortunate that ebullitions of personal feeling, hitherto considered as the almost exclusive property of the House, should begin to occur with unpleasant and unprofitable frequency in the Senate. Mr. SUMNER's attitude on the San Domingo question is, doubtless, the result of careful reflection and conscientious study, but his arguments, such as they are, would unquestionably carry with them much greater weight were they stated with that moderation and freedom from irrelevant reference which best beseem the discussion of a great question of national policy. The ground taken by Senator MORTON is, so far, an eminently sound one, that the people are quite willing to be satisfied with administrative results, and perfectly ready to ignore the personal questions that have been raised in the course of their attainment. The principle which he employs in a general defense of the President's policy, may be freely applied to the position assumed by the Senator from Massachusetts with reference to the Administration. A criticism into which so many personalities enter is but little likely to be remembered as a proof of statesmanship, and far less as a contribution to the dispatch of national business.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, in reply to our criticisms, declares that he did not intend to injure the cause of universal amnesty in submitting his very unwise resolutions to the House. We may believe him; but he should remember that "evil is wrought by want of thought," no less than by deliberate wickedness. There are many men, not at all devoid of charity, who believe that it would be an error to pass any fresh measure of amnesty; and if they wanted arguments to support their view, they could find them in Mr. JONES' resolutions.

All the indications we have, of concerted and organized resistance, which now steadily reappear from all parts of France, tend to confirm the opinion foreshadowed in our special dispatch of yesterday, that the French Government and people by no means contemplate that the probable capitulation of Paris should end the war. The struggle is daily assuming in a more marked degree the character of one for national existence, and in view of the stipulation reiterated by Prussia, that the Conference of London shall take no cognizance of her relations with France, it is difficult to see from what quarter any hope of its early termination is to be expected. A war conducted by armies of the ordinarily organized kind leaves behind it legacy enough of mutual hatred to last for a generation, but a war which calls upon the people without distinction of military training and enrollment, to fight for their homesteads, kindles passions which a century will hardly allay.

Last night, a very large audience were disappointed in their expectation of hearing Mr. EMERSON deliver a lecture at Association Hall. There was an outbreak of fire, soon subdued, but sufficiently serious to justify the dismissal of the audience. The lecture will now be given on Friday evening. We have on several occasions had to praise the firemen for the promptitude with which they appear on the scene of a fire, and last night they once more entitled themselves to the thanks of the public. The alarm was scarcely given, before a number of engines were on the spot, in the highest state of efficiency. The City was never better served by a fire department than it is now, and it is a comfort to bear testimony to its excellence amid so much that is corrupt and useless around us.

Most people know that a duty on imported salt is one of the obnoxious features of the present tariff, but few, probably, are aware how exorbitant the duty is, and how disproportionate to the prime cost of the article. A statement addressed to Congress supplies information on both points. For example, on one invoice of 716 tons salt, costing in United States currency $1,637 50, and imported from Liverpool, the duty amounted to $3,291 07, or 200 per cent. on cost. In another instance, on 680 tons, costing $1,526 60, the duty was $3,043 35, or 199 per cent. In yet another, on 270 tons, costing $695 55, the duty reached $1,365 54, or 209 per cent. The freight on the cargoes averages about 175 per cent. of cost, and that, surely, should be sufficient protection for this branch of American industry. If to this item be added the duty, we have in the cases cited evidence that the Onondaga producers are protected to the extent of from 374 to 384 per cent. of the value of their product. Is it wrong to describe an interest that is cared for so extravagantly as a monopoly?

Notwithstanding the unfriendly criticism of a portion of the London Press, we anticipate from the English Government such a check upon the policy of the Dominion as will rid the fishery question of the dangers which now surround it. The Dominion authorities have pushed their pretensions somewhat too far, and we shall be disappointed if the snubbing they receive from the *Pall Mall Gazette* be not followed by the indignant remonstrances of the Colonial Secretary. It is upon the desire of the English Ministry to avoid complications with this country, not upon the wisdom of Canadian officials, that we rely for a recognition of the rights claimed by the United States. If Lord GRANVILLE is not prepared to repudiate the interpretation put by the Canadians upon the convention of 1818, his best method of escaping trouble is the construction of another treaty. As the American people do not acquiesce in the claims advanced by the provincials, and, what is more, will not submit to them, an amicable settlement cannot be too soon effected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"SARATOGA" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

New American comedies are, or ought to be, worthy of attention, and we were glad to see "Saratoga" welcomed by a fine house at the Fifth-avenue last evening, and are furthermore pleased to be able to record that the piece was received with manifestations of no little delight by the audience. "Saratoga" is a piece which will charm by the ludicrousness of its situations and the broad fun of its dialogue, rather than by the ingenuity of its plot or the strength of its characters. It abounds in climaxes, and the curtain descends on every act amid a decided sensation of one sort or another, both before the footlights and behind them. Miss DAVENPORT, Miss DIETZ and Miss MORRIS sustain the leading female parts with infinite gayety and spirit, and Messrs. LEWIS, DAVIDGE, HARKINS and WHITING—who, after five years' absence, was welcomed with great cordiality—those of the principal males, with force and variety. There is no doubt that whoever sees "Saratoga" will enjoy a hearty laugh, but the lateness of the hour at which the curtain fell on the fifth act, last evening, precludes our saying for the present more than this much, and adding that the scenes and properties were worthy of the reputation of the theatre. We shall endeavor to do fuller justice to "Saratoga" at a convenient opportunity.

MISS GLYN'S READING.

The rare spectacle, since the Nilsson concerts, of a struggle for admission at the entrance to Steinway Hall, was witnessed last evening. The occasion was the first appearance in this City of Miss GLYN, the distinguished actress and reader, of whose success in England, and of whose later triumphs in Boston, unusual but not unmerited notice has been taken in these columns. Miss GLYN's talent, to our opinion, has not been at all overestimated. Her reading of "Antony and Cleopatra"—scarcely a fit play for the ordinary system of illustration of the lecture-room—was characterized by an intelligence and a variety of the highest order. Space and time are both wanting at the present writing to do the entertainment fuller justice, but we doubt if a more extended description would assign Miss GLYN's interpretation of SHAKESPEARE's noble tragedy, a more desirable rank among intellectual efforts in the same direction. While we are by no means unappreciative, however, of the art with which Miss GLYN placed before her hearers the numerous characters of the piece, we cannot refrain from noting the special qualities of her personation of *Cleopatra*. The reading, which had from its outset to its close, an unswerving attention, derived its brightest lustre from this remarkable conception and execution of a picture of the Egyptian Queen, and its beauty and grandeur inspired, we are sure, each auditor with the hope that an early stage representation will repeat and increase the marked impressiveness of Miss GLYN's first entertainment in this City.

MASTER GOLDSMITH'S RECITATIONS.

The recitations of Master OLIVER GOLDSMITH, whose marvelous memory has been heretofore alluded to, took place last evening at CHICKERING'S new hall on Fourteenth-street. The programme included the sketch of the Seven Ages of Man in SHAKESPEARE'S "As You Like It," the dagger scene in "Macbeth," and the death of *Julius Cæsar*. These infantile performances were kindly received by the audience, and in two instances a repeat was called for and accorded.

Musical.

MLLE. AIMEE AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A large audience, kindly disposed toward Mlle. AIMEE by the abundant testimony from Europe and Brazil, as to her excellencies, witnessed the earliest appearance of that lady in this country at the Grand Opera-house last evening. The untoward incidents of a first night—the principal one being the indisposition of M. GAUSINS—and the partial embarrassment of an actress in the presence of an assemblage of foreign language and tastes, suggest the postponement of a lengthened notice of the entertainment, which ended, by the way, at an extremely late hour. But we can record without delay the fact that Mlle. AIMEE's performance afforded general pleasure. The new artist is young and pretty, is gifted with a light soprano voice, in the use of which she is quite skilled, and is thoroughly versed in the display of those peculiar graces which the representative singer of Parisian opera bouffe seems to have originated without a view of their more or less successful reproduction by emulous minds. The best points of the rendering of "Barbe Bleue," which was the opera sung, must await a future reference. They will be increased in number by a few rehearsals, though the *finale* of the first act, the presentation scene in the second, and other passages yesterday were given with much spirit and finish, and redemanded with enthusiasm.

ORGAN CONCERT AT ZION CHURCH.

The first of a series of grand organ concerts was given last evening at Zion Church under the conductorship of Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW. The programe comprised selections from BACH, ROSSINI, HAYDN, BEETHOVEN and SUPPE. The "Pro Peccatis" was well sung by Mr. H. W. BECKETT, and the solo "With Verdure Clad," by Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, who was in unusually good voice, and who caroled with even more than her usual spirit. Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON sang HODGE'S plaintive ballad, "The Rose Bush," with great feeling, and afterward, with Miss BEEBE, gave a vigorous rendering of the "Quis Est Homo." Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, who was announced to appear, was absent on account of sickness. The concert was decidedly successful. The next will take place on Wednesday evening week.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

A rehearsal of "The Messiah," by the New-York Harmonic Society, now preparing for an annual performance of that work, to occur on Monday, at the Park-avenue Presbyterian Church, will take place under the direction of Dr. PECH, this evening.

EUTERPE CONCERT.

The concert of the Euterpe occurs this evening at Association Hall. The announcement assigning Steinway Hall as the place was inaccurate.

Disappearance of a Well-Known Citizen—A Williamsburg Mystery.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. THOMAS C. WALSH, a well-known citizen of Williamsburg, a man of property, left his home, No. 46 Second-street, Williamsburg, and has not since been heard from by his family. Mr. WALSH's absence is most unaccountable, from the fact that he was a prudent man of steady habits. For many years he was a dealer in newspapers, and lately sold a news-route to PETER G. PETERSON for $1,900. The payment of this sum was to be made on the first of next month. Mr. WALSH is a member of the firm of J. W. ORR & Co., printers, New-York. His health had been failing for weeks previous to his disappearance.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mr. Seward at Tien-Tsin—Execution of Sixteen Chinamen Implicated in the Massacre—Return of the Burlingame Embassy—Wreck of a Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The *Japan*, which arrived last night, brought a very large amount of freight, but only sixty-seven Chinese passengers. Among the arrivals by the *Japan* are Hon. A. W. Randall and wife, Commander Beardslee, United States Navy, Lieut.-Commander Hooker, United States Navy, late of the steamer *Idaho*, and other naval officers. Commodore ROGERS and Mr. SEWARD's party arrived at Tien-tsin Oct. 27. Sixteen Chinese were executed for participation in the massacre while Mr. SEWARD was at the Russian Embassy. The United States steamer *Alaska*, and Her British Majesty's ship *Midge* were at Hong Kong. The United States steamer *Ashuelot* would winter at Tien-tsin. The *Benicia* left Nagasaki Nov. 10 for Kobe. The *Idaho* was at Yokohama. The *Monocacy* was overhauling at Shanghai. The Chinese Special Embassy (BURLINGAME's,) had returned to Pekin. The steamer *Linsmore* was totally wrecked at the mouth of the Yellow River, Nov. 2. In China trade was very dull.

CANADA.

An American Fishing Schooner Aground—Arrest of the Captain for Alleged Willful Destruction of the Vessel—Seizures for Alleged Violation of the Revenue Laws.

HALIFAX, Dec. 21.—The American schooner *Lizzie E. Tarr*, which was condemned and sold at Quebec for violating the Fishery law, and purchased by the owner, ran ashore on her way home to Gloucester, at Owl's Head, east of Halifax. Her commander, Capt. ALEXANDER BRYANT, has been arrested here, charged with willfully wrecking the vessel to get the insurance, which was heavy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 21.—The brigantine *J. W. Chesley*, and the schooners *Orillia* and *Annis Currier*, have been seized for attempted violations of the Revenue laws. The English bark *Magdala*, which sailed on the 15th, put back this morning with ten feet of water in the hold. It is supposed she will have to discharge her cargo.

A MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

The Steam-Boat Nick Wall Snagged and Sunk—Seventeen Dead Bodies Recovered—Many Others Believed to Have Been Drowned.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 21.—The steamer *Nick Wall*, from St. Louis, for Vicksburg, struck a snag, on Sunday night, at Grand Lake. Her cabin fell in and floated four miles away from the hull. The steamer is a total loss. The hull is tied up at Maryland Landing. Her freight is badly damaged. She had 125 deck and 15 cabin passengers. Seventeen dead bodies have been recovered, and many others are supposed to have been lost. Among the lost is CHARLES MCCLURE.

Further Particulars—Twenty Lives Lost—Cargo and Destination of the Freight.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—A private dispatch from the clerk of the steamer *Nick Wall*, which struck a snag near Grand Lake on Tuesday night, says that twenty lives were lost, but mentions no names. They were probably deck passengers. The boat was valued at $22,000; insured for $15,000. She was laden with 3,000 barrels of flour and a large lot of assorted freight for Red River.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Public Controversy in Boston Between Miss Catherine Beecher and Mrs. Livermore.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—A debate, to-night, on Woman's Suffrage, between Miss CATHERINE BEECHER and Mrs. LIVERMORE, attracted a large audience in the Music Hall. Miss BEECHER, as the opponent of the proposition, argued that, in view of opposition from a large majority of her own sex, as well as that from men, the time would be long before woman would achieve her desire to vote; that any man who would grant the ballot would grant anything that woman asked directly; that no emergency could arise in which woman's vote would be necessary; that gradually woman was receiving her rights in matters of property, and others would follow. Mrs. LIVERMORE claimed the ballot as the symbol of equality and a guarantee of rights; that time did not affect the principle; and she reviewed the laws respecting divorce, woman's earnings and the guardianship of children. She alluded to Wyoming, where the working of woman franchise was a practical success, and presented her views in a most eloquent manner. Miss BEECHER, in the second part, argued that woman's wrongs were recognizing their true remedy in education. She claimed equal opportunities for instruction, by endowed female colleges. The ballot would not accomplish this reform. Mrs. LIVER

THE ECLIPSE TODAY.

Its Magnitude—Course of the Great Shadow—The Best Points of Observation—Gathering of Noted Scientific Men of the World—Important Discoveries Expected.

For the ninth time this century, astronomers will study, today, a total eclipse of the sun. At 5:25 A. M., New-York time, the moon's shadow will first touch the earth, at a point very near the middle of the Atlantic Ocean. Stretching out from the moon, a vast cone of darkness, 2,000 miles in diameter at the moon, and tapering to a point more than 240,000 miles away, this great shadow circles with the moon around the earth once in twenty-nine days; but, as the moon follows at each revolution, a different path through the heavens, the shadow, though it gropes about through the space like one of the long slender antennæ of some gigantic insect, generally fails to touch the earth, and only blackens the vast spaces where the meteors wonder alone. Thus, though the moon, in eighteen years, revolves 223 times round the earth, its shadow misses it 182 times, and touches it only forty-one times. At these times an eclipse of the sun is seen at some point on the earth. But even then it is often only the outer partial shadow, or penumbra, that touches the earth; consequently not the entire disk of the sun, but only a part of it is hidden, and only a partial eclipse is seen. Thus it happens that a total eclipse is of rare occurrence; only eight have thus far happened during the nineteenth century, and after to-morrow there will be only three more. For about 150 years these phenomena have been subjects of careful study; but it is especially during the last twenty-five years that the greatest results have been obtained. Appearances have been noted which escaped the observation of earlier astronomers, even of those who had telescopes at their command; and much has been done toward explaining the most striking of the phenomena. Some of them, however, have, as yet, resisted all attempts at explanation, and it is especially for more accurate and detailed information concerning these that the scientific world is looking eagerly to the expeditions which are at this moment encamped at the most favorable points in Southern Europe.

COURSE OF THE SHADOW.

The centre of the moon's shadow (not the penumbra) will touch the earth at sunrise at a point in the Atlantic, about 500 miles north-east of Newfoundland, at 6¼ o'clock, New-York time. Thence it will move, carrying with it a circle of darkness about 150 miles in diameter, across the Azores to Portugal and Spain, passing through Southern Spain, Northern Africa, Sicily, Italy, Greece and Turkey, and leaving the earth near the mouth of the River Don, and not far from the ruined Russian stronghold, Sebastopol, just as the sun is setting there, or about 8½ in the morning, New-York time, having traversed almost the entire breadth of the Northern Atlantic and Southern Europe in one hour and forty-six minutes. This is the course of the shadow; the penumbra, however, will spread a partial darkness over a much larger area, including almost the whole Atlantic Ocean, the tip of Greenland, all Europe and the Mediterranean Sea, all Arabia, Persia and Turkey, and half of Africa—the last trace of the shadow departing from the earth on the north-eastern shore of the Red Sea, just as the New-York banks are about to open their doors on the morning of the 22d of December.

BEST POINTS OF OBSERVATION.

Along the whole line traversed by the centre of the shadow the sun will be totally eclipsed, and the duration of the eclipse will be the greatest. It is on this line, therefore, that the most favorable positions are to be found for observing the eclipse; and on this line, accordingly, where it crosses solid land, the observers of Europe and America are stationed. The United States Government has, with an honorable liberality, appropriated $25,000 for the American expedition; the English Government has lent its aid to the enterprise of the English astronomers, and even France and Germany will be solicited to pause in their strife long enough to allow M. JANSSEN to join, from Paris, the others. Huggins, Tyndall, Roscoe, Lockyer, Young, Watson, Pierce and Winlock (the last three of Harvard University) are a few only of the vigilant and skilful band that will be stationed at Gibraltar, Cadiz, Oran, in Africa, and Sicily. Scattered along so long a line, it is hardly likely that all the parties will fail by reason of unfavorable weather, and we may therefore expect valuable results. It is not likely that the ocean telegraph will tell us, today, much about what has been accomplished, but among all the dispatches about surprises and sorties and retreats, which will fill our papers, there will be nothing, probably, half so important to humanity as the few lines in which might be summed up the results of these expeditions.

NATURE OF THE PHENOMENA TO BE OBSERVED.

The general nature of the phenomena to be observed are familiar to all. The gradual darkening of the landscape, the pale ashy light which deceives the birds and beasts by its resemblance to twilight and sends them to their roosts and their lairs, the chilly atmosphere, the appearance of some of the brighter stars, the eating of the blackness into the sun's bright disk till only a thin crescent remains, which also, in its turn vanishes, leaving the sky for two or three minutes totally without a sun, then appears as a crescent again and slowly regains its full splendor—all this we have all seen and remember. But it is the less conspicuous appearances that are the special study of the astronomer. The "red prominences," rosy, cloud-like objects which project beyond the disk of the moon when the sun is hidden, looking, as seen through the telescope, like the loveliest clouds that adorn our most tranquil sunsets, but which, when examined with the spectroscope, prove to be vast tornadoes of flame, hot enough to scatter into vapor the most infusible materials in the crust of our globe, raging over the sun's surface, and spouting up above it to the height, sometimes, of many thousands of miles in a few minutes, and subsiding as quickly into the general ocean of flame which gives us our light and warmth—these are one set of phenomena to which special study will be directed. The forms and rates of change of these prominences, their connection, if there is any, with the familiar spots on the sun, the materials that compose them, their temperature, and the pressure to which they are subject—these are the questions which are just now being asked concerning these rosy clouds. These questions, indeed, thanks to the simultaneous invention of JANSSEN and LOCKYER, one of those startling coincidences which almost make one refuse to believe in plagiarisms, we are now able to investigate, with some degree of success, without waiting for an eclipse.

THE CORONA.

But it is otherwise with the "corona." The beautiful pearly or silvery streamers which radiate in all directions from the eclipsed sun, like the glory which surrounds the heads of saints in the pictures, but infinitely more beautiful, are at present the most difficult of all the phenomena of the eclipse to account for. Are they the solar light, shining through the valleys of the moon upon our atmosphere, and the innumerable motes that it sustains? Are they the myriad meteors which whirl around the sun, illuminated, like the earth, by his rays, and which stray occasionally into our atmosphere, where they show themselves as shooting stars? Or are they the atmosphere which envelops the sun, above the tempestuous fire-ocean that warms and lights the solar system? Do they belong to the earth, the moon, or the sun? All these theories have been proposed, but neither of them is yet established. The spectroscope and the polariscope are to be appealed to again today for further information. These observations, and the exact recording of the times of the several phases of the eclipse, so that the tables from which they are calculated may be verified or corrected, and thus the navigator, who also uses these tables to find his place at sea, may be enabled to pursue his way more safely—these are the work for which civilized nations send out their best men, and spend their money. And if, as the fruit of their labors, we some day publish a complete theory of the nature of the sun, the laws of the changes that he undergoes, the relations of these changes to the climates and the storms of the earth, there will then be none so skeptical as to ask, what is the use of it all.

Every Saturday, for the current week, is a brilliant number. The pictures are, perhaps, superior to anything yet produced in this excellent publication. The double-page drawing of a Christmas party "Playing King George's Troops," drawn by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN, is one of the most charming works of art submitted to the public this Christmas. The children are the pictures of happiness, and no gourmster will gaze on the scene without delight. There is an admirable drawing of a party of boys dragging home some "Christmas Greens," and a spirited sketch of Santa Claus, as he appears in the act of dropping his invaluable gifts down the chimney—having first read the letter from the young people below. A very fine design by S. EYTINGE, Jr., representing Bob Crotchit and Tiny Tim, a picture of "Christmas at Sea," and another of "Christmas Morning," will also be found in this rich and attractive number.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER.

Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, Amazed—Advent of a Gay Young Scotchman and His Sudden Disappearance—He Deserts a Young Wife and Leaves Numerous Debts—Three Other Wives Living.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

The general reader will remember the notorious bigamist, CUNNINGHAM, who visited towns on the Hudson River a year or two ago, and who managed, by arts and devices, to ingratiate himself into the favors of the fair sex, succeeding thereby in marrying several simple-minded country girls, and then deserting them, his last exploit at New-Paltz resulting in his being sent to the State Prison at Sing Sing, there to remain for a term of years. His was not the last career of the kind in this neighborhood. One equally heartless has just been ended. About six months ago there arrived in the village of Rhinebeck, on the Hudson, a young Scotchman, apparently twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. He was polished in his manners, highly talented, and gave out that he was a graduate of an Edinburgh college. Assuming the title of M. D., he hired an office, made extraordinary pretensions and speedily won the affections of druggists, and, at the same time, tailors, shoemakers and others, and in a short space of time secured a large and lucrative practice in the community. He gave his name as JOHN REED. He professed to know all about horses, and so, of course, secured the favor of the sports of the place. He appeared to dote upon the subject of woman, and so won the smiles of the fair; and by his engaging manners and dashing ways, soon acquired fame about the village for almost every thing vivacious and "loud." He very soon became acquainted with a prepossessing young lady, an organist in one of the churches, and the daughter of a wealthy Dutchess County farmer, whose name, out of charity, is suppressed; and, notwithstanding her parents' opposition, who somehow seemed to distrust the fellow, she was frequently the Scotch doctor's companion at rides, festivals, parties and quiet evening promenades.

Troublesome questions impelled the doctor to establish a reputation as a moral and Christian young man. He at first tried to bring this end about by exhibiting to one of the village preachers a certificate of membership in a Scottish church in Edinburgh, and immediately after asking the privilege of preaching from the Rhinebeck dominie's pulpit, which modest request, however, was denied him. Finding this not altogether satisfactory, he next requested the clergyman to write to a number of distinguished persons in Scotland, whose addresses he named, (among them Barons, Dukes, Lords, &c.,) for the purpose of ascertaining his high character, excellent moral reputation, and his distinguished ancestry. But the clergyman, for some reason or other, did not accede to this request; the inquirers did not seem fully satisfied, and here came the doctor's third resort. He sat down in his room by himself and wrote several letters to the Rhinebeck clergyman, dated at places in Scotland, and signed by the names of celebrated Scottish personages, to them. These letters he sent in another letter to a bosom friend in Scotland, who, when he received them, sent them immediately back to the person in Rhinebeck to whom they were addressed.

This seemed to settle all doubts, and then the bogus Edinburgh student and the M. D. commenced actual business upon his fraudulently-obtained reputation. He mingled with the horse men of the village and vicinity; purchased horses and buggies; visited village tailors, from whom he purchased raiment and fine linen, all on "tick;" made his lady-love, the organist, fine and costly presents, and became a favorite of the village generally, even going so far as to write pretty pieces of poetry for the Rhinebeck *Tribune*.

The parents of the young lady, however, refused to admire the doctor's style, or to be satisfied with his elaborately endowed "character," and actually forbade him the house. But "love laughs at locksmiths," we are told, and the young lady, resolving not to be guided by parental or maternal authority, she ignored the family mansion and found an asylum in the house of an intimate friend at Schultzville where she was able, without let or hindrance, to bask in the smiles of her lover. One afternoon, not long ago, he drove up to the Shultzville bower with a horse and wagon. Soon the lady got into the vehicle, and the two were driven to the house of a neighboring clergyman, it is thought, in the town of Milan. There they were secretly married and at once proceeded to Washington Hollow, where they staid two days as man and wife. They then returned to Rhinebeck, where the highly accomplished and polished M. D., and graduate of Edinburg College, left his bride at the house of her parents, whom she was to reconcile, while he would proceed to New-York City, he said, for the purpose of purchasing furniture, &c.

He did go to New-York, but he never returned. He has not only deserted the girl he has so villainously betrayed, but he has also left behind him memoirs of himself, in the shape of debts to horsemen, tailors, drug-stores, &c., to the amount of $1,300. It is further ascertained, what might have been learned before, that he has a wife and two children in Scotland, a wife in London, and one more in the City of New-York. Very many of the business men of Rhinebeck and vicinity have an interest in him. It is thought that Rev. Mr. EVANS married him to his Rhinebeck victim, but I am told that that gentleman denies the statement. The young lady in question has the sympathy of nearly all who know of the case; but of course there are some who allege that the match was brought about by flirtation.

Christmas Number of Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Weekly for Christmas ought to be a welcome visitor to every household. It is full of good stories, all written expressly for this number. One of them, by Mr. R. H. STODDARD, called "Gurney & Co.," opens with great promise, and will be concluded in the next number. Mr. JUSTIN MCCARTHY is the author of another tale, and the lovers of light literature will find an ample banquet set before them. The illustrations are also excellent—many of them are well worth preserving. The leading articles in this number are also full of good sense and practical wisdom, as the articles in *Harper's* always are.

The Fair of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The Fair of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, which was opened on Tuesday evening at Lyric Hall, is one of the most attractive of the many institutions of this kind which have been held during the season. The tables are arranged in a truly harmonious and artistic manner, and are filled with every variety of fancy articles specially adapted for holiday presents. The gem of the Fair is the magnificent doll, "La Belle Helene," whose endless *trousseau* occupies one entire table. This doll is to be raffled for, and is expected to realize $300, the chances being $1 each. It will fairly rival the celebrated doll of the French Fair, and will, in itself, repay a visit to the hall. Here will also be found the now historic Floral Temple, with as beautiful flowers as ever grew in nature's garden; and here, als, in the refreshment room, a quiet and delightful little supper can be enjoyed. The following are a few of the good ladies who have interested themselves in the success of the Fair: Mrs. Wardley, Mrs. Dr. Reisig, Mrs. Studwell, Mrs. Bach, Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Lowden, Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. West, Mrs. Watson J. Hildreth, Mrs. Bownett and Mrs. Rockwood. The Fair will close this evening.

Narrow Escape of a Railroad Train.

An accident occurred at Morrisania, a few evenings ago, which came near resulting very seriously to the passengers of the New-Haven train, due in the City at 8:10 P. M. About 7½ o'clock in the evening, MOSES CLAFLIN was driving two horses attached to a wagon laden with stone-cutters' and quarrymen's tools, across the railroad track opposite Fourth-street, Morrisania, when one of the forward wheels of the wagon came off and let the axle down to the ground, between the up and down tracks, from which position he found it impossible to extricate it. He started to the depot to have the signal of danger hoisted to approaching down-trains, but before proceeding far, he heard the whistle of a train then coming along, and hurriedly returned to the wreck to save his horses. While attempting to do so, the proximity of the approaching train warned him to take care of himself and leave his horses, which stood on the track, to their fate. In consequence of there being a considerable curve in the road at that point, the engineer did not discover any obstruction until close upon it, when too late to arrest the progress of the train. He, therefore, put on all steam and went over the two horses without being thrown off the track. Some of the passengers were pretty well tossed about in the cars, but none received any injuries worthy of mention. The escape of the train from a regular smash-up is considered very remarkable. A subscription has been set on foot in Morrisania for the benefit of Moses CLAFLIN, as the two horses killed and valued at $300 were his only means of support.

Knabe & Co.'s Pianos.

Unheralded by laboriously-won European prize decorations, the admirable pianos manufactured by WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., have achieved a place among musicians hardly second to that enjoyed by any instrument of American make. Indeed, these instruments have qualities of marked power and excellence, which peculiarly recommend them to musicians, for public places, or the private parlor; they combine resonance and delicacy of tone, rendering them sensitively sympathetic to the touch, and every chord seems as susceptible of harmonious expression as the lingering melodies of the violin. The pianos are made in all varieties, and the "Grand" is generally accepted as incomparable for concert purposes. Musicians bear ample attestation to the excellence and superiority of these instruments, which are rapidly making way into the musical market.—*Tribune.*

Until after the holidays, TIFFANY & CO. will keep open store during the evenings.

Fine Leather Goods!
FOR REAL USE.

Shopping and traveling-bags, furnished and unfurnished; dressing-cases for ladies and gentlemen; porte-monnaies in great variety.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square.

—*Advertisement.*

Holiday Presents
OF
AFFECTION AND CHARITY,
FOR
Wife, mother, daughter, sister or friend.
WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.
Half a million in use!
Warranted and instruction gratis.
Sales-room, No. 625 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

A Holiday Present of Real Value.

ONE OF
SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.
DE GRAY & ELLISON, No. 37 Union-square.
—*Advertisement.*

Holiday Presents for Ladies.

A good Sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home. The Grover & Baker is generally acknowledged to be the best Sewing-machine for family use. Sales-room No. 495 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Gift.

A FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE.
—*Advertisement.* No. 505 Broadway.

FURS.—BURKE, the Furrier, has removed to No. 661 Broadway, where he is offering bargains in Furs. BURKE has a branch store at No. 128 Fulton-st.—*Advertisement.*

TOOTH-BRUSHES of best make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* Astor House Pharmacy.

Bradley's Finest Oil, Porcelian, Photo, Chromo Pictures and Picture Frames, half Broadway prices, 71 Liberty-st.—*Advertisement.*

Spectacles, eye-glasses, opera and field-glasses. JAMES PRENTICE, No. 164 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.
—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

Steinway & Sons,

Manufacturers of grand, square and upright
PIANO-FORTES,

invite the attention of the public to their splendid assortment of piano-fortes at moderate prices. Old pianos taken in exchange. Every piano-forte warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

WAREROOMS, STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Musical Boxes.

Mr. J. HOWARD FOOTE will offer, at RETAIL, his superb stock of
MUSICAL BOXES
AT
REDUCED WHOLESALE PRICES,
During the Holidays.

CHICAGO: Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st. | NEW-YORK: No. 31 Maiden-lane.

Holiday Presents.

Chromos, Stereoscopes, Views, Frames and Albums, imported and manufactured by E. and H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, New-York, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Gentlemen's Hats and Furs,

WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

We wish to call the attention of capitalists to the first-class five-story brick store and lot north-west corner of Church and Duane sts., to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway. Full particulars at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Look Out for Your Holiday Presents.—Burglars are watching jewelry and other stores, and know where these nice things go. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH is the only thing that will save them. Facts prove it.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, superior to all others in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

Goods Suitable for the Holidays, Swiss Carved Goods. THE SWISS MANUFACTURING CO., No. 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place.

Eye-Glasses and Spectacles to strengthen and improve the sight. Opera, field and marine glasses. SEMMONS, Optician, No. 687 Broadway.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding, New-Year and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

KEELEY—WEED.—On the 20th inst., by Rev. Mr. Mellete, E. J. KEELEY, of Peramus, N. J., to EMMA FOWLER, eldest daughter of Henry Weed, Esq., of Elm Grove, Philadelphia, Penn.

SARGENT—DOUBLEDAY.—On Monday, Dec. 19, at Trinity Chapel, New-York, by Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., E. ALFRED SARGENT, of London, Eng., to MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Thomas D. Doubleday, of Staten Island.

DIED.

BYNNER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, in Boston, Mass., EDWIN BYNNER, (formerly of this City,) aged 54 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

FRANKS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM A. FRANKS, aged 44 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 119 Carlton-av., (New No.,) Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 1½ o'clock.

FAIROUTE.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly on the 18th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, WILLIAM S. FAIROUTE, aged 62 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 37 Washington-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

HOLLAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, GEORGE HOLLAND, comedian, in the 80th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near Madison-av., on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. Relatives, friends of the family, and members of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend.

RYER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21, at No. 125 East 31st-st., WILLIAM RYER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, Mr. AUGUSTUS G. SEAMAN, in the 49th year of his age. The remains will be taken to Washington for interment.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, EMMA DORENUS, wife of Edwin Smith, and daughter of Thomas C. and Sarah P. Doremus.

TAYLOR.—At Darien, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 20, CHARLES E. TAYLOR, aged 46.

Funeral services will be held in the Congregational Church, Stamford, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

WEATHERED.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, THOMAS WILLIAM, eldest son of Thomas W. and Mary Weathered.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 23d inst., from No. 142 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WORK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1870, GEO. H. WORK, in his 43d year.

The funeral services will be held at No. 39 East 54th-st., on Friday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ALBERT BISCUIT,

By ROBERT MIDDLEMASS, Edinburgh, pronounced "The truly choice make," put up in 2 pound tins; also, in larger canisters, the celebrated Digestive, Water, Picnic, Osborne, Pearl, Ginger-nuts, &c., all by R. Middlemass.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Special Agents for United States.

SHERRIES.	LIQUEUR WINES
PALE AND DRY,	PAXARETTE,
AMONTILLADO,	PEDRO XIMENEZ,
MONTILLA,	MOSCATEL,
VINO DE PASTO,	MALMSEY,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

BURGUNDIES.	Dessert Liqueurs.
CLOS VOUGEOT,	KUMMEL,
ROMANEE,	CHARTREUSE,
CHAMBERTIN,	BENEDICTINE,
NUITS.	CURACAO,
CHABLIS,	EAU DE VIE DANTZIC
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

CHAMPAGNES.	COGNACS.
ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES IN VOGUE.	BEST YEARS, RARE QUALITIES.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,
The Worcestershire.
Deemed indispensable by those who are familiar with its delicious qualities, suitable with soup, fish, hot and cold joints, game, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Special Agents for the United States.

GAME PATES, &c.	
D'ALOUETTE,	PLUVIERS,
BECASSE,	FOIE GRAS,
PERDRIX,	YORKSHIRE PIES,
&c., &c., &c.	
BRIANTS.	
PETIT POIS,	ARTICHAUTS,
CHAMPIGNONS,	HARICOT VERTS,
HARICOT FLAGEOLETS,	TRUFFES,
&c., &c., &c.	
FRUITS GLACES.	
APRICOTS,	PRUNES,
CHERRIES,	FIGS,
ASSORTED, &c.	

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Winter is a painful season to the poor and homeless children of the City. The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has under its charge many thousands, and there is among them peculiar suffering this year, from the want of clothing and shoes. Great numbers come to the Industrial Schools and Lodging-houses, barefooted, half-clad, and shivering in the Winter's cold. Hundreds suffer from want of food. Many who are homeless and wandering about the streets of the City, apply to the Central Office for a home.

The season of joy for all who have a home has come. We desire to make the Christmas Holidays happy also for those who have no home and few friends. We wish to give one cheerful day at least to the children of the poor.

For $50 we can provide three homeless children with clothing, and send them to the far West, where they will grow up to be honest men and women in a farmer's family. We will give this Christmas present of a home! A party of these homeless children are ready to go to the West in the holidays if the means be furnished.

If our friends kindly aid, we hope to give a good Christmas Dinner to the thousands of little girls in our twenty Industrial Schools, and to the news-boys and street boys and homeless girls in our five Lodging-houses.

We desire also to distribute hundreds of pairs of shoes and warm garments among the poorest of the children.

Our objects are to teach and make better and save to a life of virtue the thousands of neglected children in the streets of New-York City. Who in this season of "good will" will aid us in this work?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post-office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WM. A. BOOTH, President,
No. 100 Wall-st.
J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank, No. 108 Broadway.
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five Lodging-houses, 12,162 different boys and girls; and 136,086 lodgings, and 150,176 meals were supplied; 2,757 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. In the nine-teen day and eight evening Industrial Schools were 7,098 children who were taught and partly fed and clothed. There have been 4,470 orphans in the Lodging-houses.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of this Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., south-west corner of 42d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by WM. R. MARTIN, on *The Situation*; WM. A. WHITBECK, *Rapid Transit*; JOHN W. PIRSSON, *Correct Principles of Assessment*; and by EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.

WM. R. MARTIN, President.
JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. A. WHITBECK,	LEWIS B. BROWN,
C. PALMER,	CYRUS CLARK,
JOHN Q. JONES,	JOHN T. DALY,
FERNANDO WOOD,	JOHN W. PIRSSON,
R. H. ARKENBURGH,	M. O. ROBERTS,
W. C. H. WADDELL,	D. F. TIEMANN,
JAMES T. KING,	C. F. LIVERMORE,
JAMES MONTEITH,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,	JOHN A. C. GRAY,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,	A. S. JARVIS,
CHARLES SANFORD,	DAVID H. KNAPP,
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V. K. STEVENSON,	BENJ. F. BEEKMAN.
JONATHAN EDGAR,	

FURS
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

MINK SETS, $20 and up.
BLACK MARTEN SETS, $25.
ERMINE SETS, $20 and up.
ASTRAKHAN SACKS, $20, reduced from $35.
SEAL SACKS, $65, worth, $90.
MONEY'S SEAL SACQUE and up.
CARRIAGE and SLEIGH ROBES at reduced prices.
All goods strictly as represented.
BURKE, No. 661 (late of No. 469) Broadway.
Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

QUITTING BUSINESS—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30. Holiday presents.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Colored and Gilt China Tea Sets at great bargains. Holiday presents.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Silver-plated Tea sets, six pieces, best plate, $29 50. Holiday presents.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Silver-plated Table-spoons and Forks, Ice-pitchers, Butter-dishes, &c.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Fifty per cent. saved by purchasing holiday presents of
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Ivory-handled Table-knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen. Holiday presents.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Mantel Vases, Card-receivers, Jardinieres, great variety. Holiday presents.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Colored chamber sets, English goods; 11 pieces, $4 50. Holiday presents.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Cut and engraved Table Glass; large assortment. Holiday presents.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Cologne sets; Bisque and Parian Figures; large assortment; great bargains.
DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING BUSINESS—Our goods are all marked in the plainest of plain figures; one price only. You may rely upon it that equal bargains cannot be found elsewhere.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway, New-York.

SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

The friends of this institution are cordially invited to attend the Christmas festivities to be held at the Fold, THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

Contributions of money or provisions may be sent to the First Directress, Mrs. W. H. Lee, No. 516 8th-av. The Shepherd's Fold is situated in 86th-st., east of 2d-av., and may be reached by the Madison-avenue cars, which terminate their route at 86th-st., or through Central Park to 79th-st., thence up 5th-av. to 86th-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, will close at this office as follows: A and B, 9:30; C and D, 9:45; E and F, 8:55; G and H, 7:10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Dec. 24. Circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO, No. 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,284.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, selling at lowest prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.
OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES, $80 upward;
ENGLISH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SERVICES, $50 upward;
REAL AND COMPOSITION BRONZE CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS;
GILT CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
MARBLE CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS;
STATUARY IN BRONZE, PARIAN AND BISQUE;
SILVER PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, VASES,
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND ROGERS' GROUPS;
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF GORHAM PLATED GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

RICE PARIS FANS
The only complete stock in the country.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

Mr. EMERSON'S oration will be delivered at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission will not be required.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GIFT BOOKS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 90, 92 AND 94 GRAND-ST.,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR CHRISTMAS ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
STANDARD BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS, 50,000 KINDS.
A COMPLETE CATALOGUE
MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

ROBT. H. JOHNSTON,
NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.

For sale, the finest stock of English and American Books to be found in New-York.

Among them will be found THE ABBOTTSFORD WAVERLY, CHARLES KNIGHT'S SHAKESPEARE, DYCE'S BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, DICKENS' Works; also, THACKERAY, COOPER, BENTHAM, LEVER, and HUGH MILLER; ART JOURNAL complete; Mrs. JAMIESON'S Works; BRITISH POETS in full tree Calf; BULWER'S Works, DE QUINCY, CARLYLE and the LONDON PUNCH.

All best editions and at the lowest prices.

A BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS AND FOR ALL THE YEAR.

THE WISE MEN:
WHO THEY WERE AND HOW THEY CAME TO JERUSALEM.
By FRANCIS W. UPHAM, LL. D.
12mo. Price $1 25. Pp. 245.

The pilgrimage of the Wise Men from the East is an event of which no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been given. This book clears up the mystery. From notices of it, published over their own names, we reprint the opinions of

TAYLOR LEWIS, D. D., LL. D.

It must command attention. Read over his chapter on the Persians especially, and their connection with the primitive religion. It must strike you as exhibiting not only learning and talent, but that higher thing, genius. There is hardly a page in which we are not startled by something strikingly original, while at the same time leaving upon the mind an impression of its profound truth. Whoever reads this book must acquire a new interest in the study of Scripture.

HOWARD CROSBY, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.

We wish to express our sense of refreshment at the appearance of a little book written by a scholar and profound thinker. This monogram deserves, and will receive, the attention of all sound-minded scholars. It is full of information and suggestion.

ABEL STEVENS, AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF METHODISM:

An unusually interesting and important book. It shows extraordinary critical power. It is well adapted to the popular mind. It proves that the faith of the Church is as intelligent as it is to the unbeliever mysterious.

JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. LL. D.

Let me recommend to all who are curious in the story of the Magi, a charming little volume by Prof. FRANCIS UPHAM. It establishes the historical reality of what many regard as only a poetic legend.

C. H. BRIGHAM (UNITARIAN,) PROFESSOR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

This volume will be, to all who read it in sympathy with its faith, most interesting and fascinating. Even to those whose faith is different, the reading of a treatise so reverent, so wise, so gentle in its spirit, cannot be without profit.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

A book written with sound and

CURRENT NOTES.

Indiana being now out of debt, it is proposed to build a new State House.

An agent in Cincinnati announces that JEFFERSON DAVIS has promised to lecture there before the close of the Winter.

A man named MARSELUS was lately blown to fragments while engaged in drying fifty pounds of giant powder at Nevada City.

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER, the accomplished story-teller and ex-rebel General, has accepted the appointment of general agent of an insurance company in Texas.

Col. JACOB ELIOT, formerly of Louisville, Ky., where he published a newspaper forty years ago, died recently at Galveston, Texas, in his sixty-eighth year.

A few nights ago the daughter of a colored man named ANDERSON, at Indianapolis, was burned in a horrible manner, through having overturned a coal-oil lamp in her bed-room.

At Lawton, Mich., last week, a man choked his wife to death for having thrown a bucket of water upon him, after she had knocked him down with a stick.

The *Medical Record* records the somewhat remarkable fact that, of the 87,822 soldiers who were wounded during the rebellion, only four cases of gunshot wound of the heart were reported.

The walking mania having reached Wisconsin, a young man of that State has undertaken to make the distance between La Crosse and Milwaukee in six days, on condition that he shall receive $600.

In order to prevent further forgeries, the bankers of New-Orleans are recommended to give up the single check system, and supply each depositor with a check-book.

The newly-discovered silver mine on the north shore of Lake Ontario, was recently visited by a party of engineers, and the specimens of ore examined. The average yield, it is expected, will be $5,293 60 per ton.

A boatman narrowly escaped being swept over the Falls a few days ago, while crossing Niagara River from the Canadian shore. He had broken his oar, and but for the assistance of a flour-barrel stave, could never have reached the shore.

A Chicago painter who had succeeded in brushing together the snug sum of $25,000, entirely by his own industry, was imprudent enough to confide its possession to his wife, and now he claims that she has contrived to get rid of every cent of it by extravagance.

Col. A. I. HARRISON, brother of Gen. BENJAMEN HARRISON, and grandson of President WM. HENRY HARRISON, died last week at the residence of his father-in-law, in Indianapolis. The deceased served in the regular army from 1857 to 1859, and subsequently as Colonel of volunteers.

The Virginia newspapers have sensational reports of the doings of a ghost at the residence of Rev. Mr. THRASHER, of Buchanan, in that State. The manifestations—whistling, slamming of doors, and violent rattling of the window sashes—never occur until the family has engaged in evening prayer.

During some days past, Bridgeport, Conn., has been excited by the shadow of a woman upon a tomb-stone at the city cemetery. The grave contains the remains of a boy who was said to have been thrown down stairs and killed several years ago by the woman whose shadow thus singularly appears. Hundreds of citizens have visited the spot, and witnessed the phenomenon.

The Detroit, Mich., Fenians recently quarreled about the rent of a hall, and divided into two factions, one of which gave information to the United States Marshal of the whereabouts of the war munitions in possession of the brotherhood. The result was the seizure of 200 Springfield rifles, a large number of uniforms, and the arrest of a man named HOLLIHAN, for violation of the Neutrality laws.

The Omaha *Tribune* of the 14th inst., has an account of the murder of two men, named PARKS and EASTWOOD, near Pine Bluff Station, by HUBERT NOURSE, who pretended to have done the shooting under the impression that the men were Indians in disguise. It was further stated that NOURSE had previously attempted to poison the men by mixing arsenic with their salt.

The Cleveland, Ohio, papers announce that a verdict for $7,000 has been awarded to MISS ROSA BENTON, in a suit for slander against RANDALL P. WADE, which has been on trial for seventeen days past. This was the second trial of the case, the first having resulted in a verdict for $5,000. It will now be carried to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

The Labrador fishery is said to have been a lamentable failure last season. The catch was not within a third of what it was in the previous year, and the result is that several hundred families of fishermen are rendered destitute for the Winter. The largest firm at Harbor Grace, RIDLEY & SONS, has become insolvent through the ill-luck of the fishermen. The loss was upward of $200,000. Several thousand men have been thrown out of employment through the suspension.

A law-suit of rather a novel nature has been instituted in the Westchester County Court. The plaintiff, a man named WATSON, claims damages in the sum of $5,000 for loss of time and money, through having been sent on a "wild-goose chase" to Troy, at the last election, in order to prevent him from voting for a friend named KENLON, who was a candidate with the defendant, LUNNY, for the office of Receiver of Taxes. KENLON was beaten by one vote, and an effort will be made at the trial to show that LUNNY had concocted the story which caused WATSON to leave for Troy.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes to that journal to say that Newfoundland is no longer under the military protection of England, the last of the garrison having been recently removed from St. John's after an occupation of more than a century. "Not a single soldier," adds the correspondent, "has been left in the forts; and the formidable batteries that guard the entrance of our harbor are now without a cannon. The huge Armstrong guns, that used to protrude their black muzzles defiantly over the edge of the batteries lining the base and crest of Signal Hill, have all been shipped for Woolwich. Only an old thirty-two pounder has been graciously bequeathed to us by the British Government, for the peaceful purpose of being fired each day at 12 o'clock, noon, to keep us "up to the time of day."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only transaction effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Dec. 21,) was a legal sale in foreclosure, made by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, consisting of a house and lot on Twenty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues. The property was sold to THOS. MURPHY for $13,100. Details as to exact location of premises, &c., will be found below. Today at the Exchange V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. P. FAIRCHILD auctioneer, will dispose of the property on Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The sale has already been well advertised and before referred to. The same firm will also sell a valuable property in Sullivan-street, near Houston. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, auctioneer, will offer a very desirable business-stand on Church-street, and in addition, one or two legal sales are noticed to take place. The business projected promises to make the day the most active of the week.

Private transactions of importance continue to be effected daily. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private sale two full-sized lots on the south side of Fifty-seventh-street, 350 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for $21,000 each. They were sold for cash, and will be immediately improved. Mr. RAYNOR also reports the recent sale of two lots on the north side of Sixty-fifth-street, 125 feet west of Madison-avenue, for $12,000 each, with building loan. The lots on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, reported on Tuesday as sold by JOHN MCCLAVE the day before, were gore lots, without fronts, as stated. The error was made in the diagram as shown, which accompanied the report.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

3-story and basement brick house and lot n. s. 29th-st., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., lot 20x98.9... $13,100

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

3d-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x48.1	$10,200
21st-st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of 1st-av., 27x69, h. and l.	15,000
35th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	7,000
80th-st., n. s., 349.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x102.2x31.7x92.4x16.9	3,175
109th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	7,000
114th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x10, h. and l.	4,000
124th-st., n. s., 350.1 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.8x100.4	6,150
128th-st., s. s., 348.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	5,700
Fort Washington property, plot No. 6, I. P. Martin's map, about 29 City lots	70,000
Fort George property, plot No. 148, map No. 867	8,900
Hillside-st., n. e. s., 150x283.1x187.10x218.9	
Fort Washington property, plot No. 5, I. P. Martin's map, about 5⅛ City lots	80,000
5th-av., e.s., 75.11 ft. s. of 23d-st., 58.3x35.6x18.5x60.10x26.7, leasehold property, unexpired term of lease of 21 years from May, 1868	34,100
10th-av., w. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 152d-st., 49.11x100	1,200

KINGS COUNTY

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Concord-st., 25x97.9	$20,000
9th-st., n. e. s., 2/2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x90, h. and l., wife to husband	8,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 24.10x122.11	25,000
Fulton-st., s. w. s., 47.11 ft. n. w. of Buckbee's Alley, 22.10x68.11	16,000
Hoyt-st., n. w. s., 115 ft. n. e. of Livingston-st., 1.3x48.2, Ca. G	75
Hoyt-st., n. w. s., 115 ft. n. e. of Livingston-st., 1.1x48.2	9,500
Hoyt-st. w. s., 145 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 40x87.6	
North Oxford-st., e. s., 161.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	Gift.
Orchard-st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 50x100	2,000
Orchard-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 40.9x100	4,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of New-York-av., 20x100	10,000
Stryker-st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Mill-road, Gravesend, 50x129	600
Plot 186.5 ft. s. of above, 94.6x23 to Bay Shore x65.7x439.1	
Truxton-st., n. s., 295 ft. w. of Stone-av., 14.7x100x30x100x100x91.5x91.6x87.8	
10th-av. and Braxton-st., s. e. corner, 160x97.10	11,500
Fulton and Stone avs., s. e. corner, 100x100, half share	
12th-st., n. s., 269.10 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	3,200
18th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 6th-av., 20x100	4,300
Bennett-av., w. s., 85 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 80x100	650
Bushwick-av. and Duryea-st., westerly corner, 100x75	2,800
Green-av., s. s., 270 ft. w. of Franklin-av, 20x78.7	7,650
Union-av., e. s., 28 ft. s. of Box-st., 37.6x100	2,000
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Clay-st., 25x100	7,000
2d-av. and 41st-st., westerly corner, 100x100.2	1,180
3d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 3d-st, 20.4x100	1,800

RICHMOND CO.

Castleton.

1st-av., n. s., 415 ft. w. of Westervelt-av., 31x1000	5,000
Plot adjoining Mr. Balzar's, being part of his farm, 137x115x130	300

Middletown.

Corner of Boyd and Court sts., 100x175. (⅓ share)	
Opposite above, 100x125	$42,500
Canal-st., adjoining Jas. McCormack's, indenture, (¼ share)	

Northfield.

Union-av., w. s., adjoining Mary E. Van Pelt's, 29.10x100x82.8x106	$100
Van Pelt-av., between Old-place road and River Hill, von Kull's, 40x115	450

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Maspeth and Newtown plank road, w. s., adjoining De Bevoise's, 24x150	$1,825

Flushing.

Brewster-av., e. s., lots Nos. 67, 68, Peck's, 50x100	$330
Myrtle-av., n. s., lots Nos. 125, 126, Peck's, 50x100	610

Queens.

Bennett-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Queens Boulevard, 75x150	$375

Astoria.

Main-st., s. s., adjoining Deegan's, 20x50, and house, Risdale's	$1,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Broadway, e. s., 100 ft. n. of Cocheron-av., 40x150	$1,000

Lewisboro.

S. G. Seymour to Isaac Hays, road n. s. S. G. Seymour's, 66x100	$325
Lockwood K. Ferris' property, 55 acres	1,450

Morrisania.

Robbins-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grove-st., 90x100.	$800

Mamaroneck.

Mt. Pleasant-st., w. s., lot No. 41, Bridges' map, adjoining B. M. Brown's	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

South Broad-st., e. s., 77 ft. n. of Pennington-st., 42x197	$31,000
Brunswick-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Miller-st., 75x107	6,000
E. P. Hand to H. Briggs, in default, 7 acres	3,500

Jersey City.

Franklin-st., n. s., 121 ft. w. of Crescent-av., 116x323	$7,500
Railroad-av. and Gilbert-st., n. e. corner, 20x80	1,525
Lot No. 47, block No. 1, Bramhall's map, 25x100	775
Lot No. 11, block No. 3, People's Gas-light Co., 25x100	600
Lots Nos. 20 and 21, block No. 6, Gould's map, 50x100	1,150
Lot No. 1, block No. 3, People's Gas-light Co., 25x150	500

Bayonne.

Bergen Point plank road and Johnson-st., n. e. corner, 70x125	$3,000
M. Wildey's property, adjoining Van Horn & Best's, 1 acre	9,000

North Bergen.

Dallytown road, w. s., John Eiseler's, 5 47-100 acres	$6,000
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, block E, Tyler Park, 100x200.	910

Union.

Lots Nos. 811 and 812, block No. 15, map of North Hoboken, 50x100	$1,500
Lot No. 446, block No. 21, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STORE ON the west side of Broadway, near Fulton-st.; size 20x100; price low and on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$25,000 FOR THE CHOICEST street lot in New-York, north side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

A 5TH-AV. DWELLING, ALSO A 5TH av. building-lot, both near 47th-st., for sale at lowest market rates.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$16,000 FOR A NICE SMALL HOUSE between 5th and 11th-st., near 5th-av.; rented for $1,500. Possession can be had. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

CHOICE LOTS ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN MADISON-AV., Murray Hill, elegantly-furnished brown-stone high-stoop narrow four-story house, to a small private family, for $1,200 per year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FEW COMMODIOUS FLATS OR complete suites of rooms in an apartment building on the French plan, under the permanent care of a janitor. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, singly or en suite, on second story, fronting on Astor-place; rooms heated by steam. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av.

TO LET—THE ELIGIBLY SITUATED double marble stone basement, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 123 Fulton-st.

STORES AND LOFTS TO LET AT low rents, a few doors east of Broadway. Apply on the premises, Nos. 90 and 92 White-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55x100, lot 100 feet; all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent $3,000,) or possession January, 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-house and Booth's Theatre, and between the Twenty-third-street Ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

Also, at same time and place,

VARICK-PLACE, (SULLIVAN-STREET,)—East side between Bleecker and Houston sts.—The extra-size high-stoop brown-stone and brick dwelling, No. 3, size 25x75, lot 100 feet. Sold subject to lease of $2,400 per annum, expiring May, 1871; tiled hall, modern improvements, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,880 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.

Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS,

THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD,

SEVEN (7) PER CENTS,

TWENTY TO THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. DITTO DUE IN 1874-75, FOR SALE

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

P. S.—City 6s bought and sold.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF **MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.**

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-SIX GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due

BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the

FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Comptroller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.

JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.

P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

LOST.—A LETTER MAILED TO MY ADdress, Dec. 5, containing notes drawn by Nathl. Fisher & Co., and by them indorsed as follows:

No. 305, at 6 months, Sept. 15, 1870, $1,500.
No. 306, at 6 months, Oct. 5, 1870, $1,546 75.
No. 307, at 6 months, Oct. 10, 1870, $1,500.
No. 308, at 6 months, Oct. 18, 1870, $1,500.

Payable at the National Park Bank, New-York.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above, payment of the same having been stopped.

DEC. 21, 1870. C. DAVIS, JR., Oxford, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statements. Parties holding certificates of scrip terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at their banking-house, No. 744 Broadway on TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 632 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871. Polls open from 2 till 3 o'clock P. M.

T. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago Railroad Company.

This road, fifty-five miles long, extends from Terre Haute northerly to Danville, Illinois, forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre-Haute, Evansville, Nashville, and the South. Twenty-five miles of the iron are now laid, and by the early part of January thirty-one miles will be in use for business.

The local subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company are.....$450,000

All of which is payable in cash at par; of this

$300,000 HAS BEEN PAID IN.

First Mortgage Bonds.....$750,000

This road is being built by Chauncey Rose, Esq., of Terre Haute, and his associates, who are the chief subscribers to the capital stock. The extraordinary success of the enterprises heretofore managed by these gentlemen, and the high prices of the security based upon them, are evidences of what may be expected from this project. We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security.

Price, 90 cents and accrued interest, in currency. Commissions allowed bankers.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-Street.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.**

25 NASSAU ST CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

V. K. STEVENSON. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, OFFER FOR SALE THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL IN GOLD.

GUARANTEED BY STATE OF ALABAMA.

Length of road from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles; 107 completed; iron and ties for 15 additional now on the ground, which will complete 122 miles, leaving but 61 to complete, upon which a large amount of work has been done. Land grant over 200,000 acres; local business good, and through connections unsurpassed.

Passenger and freight cars are now running over this road from Montgomery to Lime Kilns, which completes the AIR LINE to New-York, and insures a business more than sufficient to meet the interest on all bonds issued.

The Bond is three times secured.

First—By the mortgage on the land.

Second—By the Guarantee of the State of Alabama.

Third—By the LARGE capital INVESTED in the road.

Either of which is sufficient to secure the bonds. Price 95 and accrued interest, in currency. For map, pamphlets, &c., apply to or address the agents.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $250,000 of Dock Bonds of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 383, laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed Dec. 14, 1870. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, which the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.

On presenting to the controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 20, 1870.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

No. 185 Bleecker-st.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $20 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most Banks, but may return an income promptly. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others, having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, firms, associations, &c.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the MARYLAND COAL COMPANY for the ensuing year:

James Hoy, New-York.	Harry Conrad, New-York.
Chas. L. Anthony, New-York.	Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.
Sam'l F. Barger, New-York	Richard Sullivan, Boston.
Henry R. Kunhardt, New-York.	James H. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.
Elliott F. Shepard, New-York.	David T. Hotchkiss, New-Haven, Conn.
Henry L. Dyer, New-York.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HARRY CONRAD was elected President; HENRY R. KUNHARDT, Vice-President, and HARRY E. HOY, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.

CHAS. UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.

J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST COUPONS PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

Tanner & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.,

NEW-YORK,

DEALERS IN

Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

First-class Investment Securities on hand, among these the First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, issued upon a completed road at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

Loans negotiated. Advances made.

Interest allowed on Deposits either of Currency or Gold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst.

H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, GREENWICH-

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa	Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia	Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian	Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia	Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Australia	Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
India	Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian	Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22 | Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28 | Calabria, Thurs., Jan. 12
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29 | Abyssinia, Weds., Jan. 18
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4 | Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. J. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at —
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 1, at —
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class.....$193 to $170. Steerage.....$60.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JAN. 4, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday, Jan. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR
PUERTO PLATA,
SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for the above ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau).Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Saturday, Jan. 28.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents.
No. 58 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 22 West-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aigor, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 35 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 58 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 306 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847,)
THIS WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of Messrs. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received, and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this City. Also a number of fine representative pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.
The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:
EUGENE VERBOOKHOEVEN,
by a highly-finished cabinet landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.
DAVID COL,
by an interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.
B. C. KOEK-KOEK,
by an exquisite landscape, remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also, the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius,	K. Robbe,	T. Gerard,
L. Wints,	David de Notre,	Van Schendel,
N. Diaz,	C. Pecrus,	E. Plassan,
Fauveiet,	M. & H. De Beul,	Kuwasseey, Sr.,
F. Willems,	P. J. Tomsaint,	J. Portelje,
T. Carolus,	H. Schlesinger,	E. Bidan,
Schelfout,	De Klerk,	Carl Becker,
L. de Langue,	A. Hulk,	J. Vander Waarden,
P. Von Schen,	W. Bilders,	H. de Vos,
H. Schaeffels,	Roffiaen,	L. Meyer,

and others of equal European distinction.
Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 15th inst., free, day and evening, until sale.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL-PAINTINGS.

A CARD.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL would respectfully announce that they will sell, on THIS DAY, Dec. 22, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of paintings, including many contributions from our first native artists; also, a number of works of the leading European painters. Every painting will be guaranteed original, and the collection will be in every way worthy of the attention of lovers of art.
Among the artists represented at this sale are the following:

J. W. CASILEAR.	A. BIERSTADT.
J. F. CROPSEY.	WILLIAM HART.
A. F. TAIT.	A. H. WYANT.
ARTHUR PARTON.	P. T. ROSITER.
JOHN POPE.	C. C. GRISWOLD.
W. HOLBERTON.	S. COLMAN.
J. WILLIAMSON.	H. BLAUVELT.
LILLY SPENCER.	JULIE BEERS.
GRANBERY.	L. M. WILES.
FOREIGN.	
INNGHEIM.	VALLIER.
SABARIUS.	HILGERS.
LANFANT DE METZ.	AZENAR.
BENARDI.	LEEMPUTTEN.
LITTSCHAUER.	NAVIER.
HORN.	FREIDERISCHEN.
PACE.	SCHULTEN.

ALSO,
SCENE IN THE WIND RIVER MOUNTAINS, By A. BIERSTADT.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.
The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.
The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 250-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.
In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.
Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.
Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York in Bankruptcy, dated Nov. 1, 1870, the undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of William Paulding, offers at private sale all the real and personal property late of said Paulding, which is situate in the City of Poughkeepsie, consisting of the Whale Dock Cooperage property, about 285 feet front on the Hudson River, and 340 feet deep, together with large and valuable brick and other buildings thereon, with the engines, boilers, shaftings and machinery thereon, and a dwelling-house, carriage-house, stables, &c.
Offers will be entertained for the whole or any part of said property.
Also the two-story and verandah house, with the large and valuable lot on which it stands, known as No. 25 North Clover-st., in said city, and heretofore occupied by said Paulding.
POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 9, 1870.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
No. 271 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWANN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.—A FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 9½ A. M. at the Central Sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rosewood pianos, pier mirrors, 12 parlor suites, some of them new, and of the best manufacture; chamber and dining-room furniture, book-cases, hair mattresses, bedding, china, glass and plated ware, toys, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c; also, a large assortment of mink and other furs.
N. B.—Parlor suites, pianos and sewing-machines sold at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT BOOKS AT AUCTION—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 23 and 24, at 7 o'cl. ck. Sale of a large collection of new and elegant books, in handsome bindings, suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS; English and American editions; JUVENILE BOOKS, ALBUMS; also, a very choice lot of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, OIL-STANKS, &c.—By order of the assignee in bankruptcy. To be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the New-York Kerosene Oil Company on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., one 270-horse power engine, &c., &c. Catalogues ready at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms cash.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec 22, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
500 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
1,000 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
434 barrels fresh Havana Oranges.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NO. 81 4TH-AV.,
First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,
Are now opening an entire new stock of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c.,
Which will be sold at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NEW-YORK Supreme Court, Erie County—FARNELL MUNSON, plaintiff, against JOHN CHRETIEN, defendant.—Pursuant to an order of said Court, made in said action at the Court-house in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on the 9th day of November, 1870, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against Peter Schwinn, late of the City and State of New York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Norris Morey, Esq., the receiver appointed for that purpose by said order, at the office of said receiver, No. 284 Main-st., in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June, 1871.—Dated Buffalo, Dec. 1, 1870.
NORRIS MOREY, Receiver.
WM. L. JONES, Plaintiff's Attorney, Buffalo, N. Y.
dec-law6m-Th

DRY GOODS.

GRAND EXPOSITION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVING ORGANIZED FOR THE SALE OF POPULAR SILKS
AN ADDITIONAL DEPARTMENT,
IN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE 4TH-AV. SIDE OF THEIR
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
ARE EXHIBITING
AN ELEGANT STOCK, (JUST IMPORTED,) PURCHASED IN LYONS AT
PANIC PRICES FOR CASH,
FORMING AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AS BOTH PRICES AND QUALITY WILL BE FOUND UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE, VIZ.:
NEW FANCY SILKS, CANNELLE STRIPES, BOTH SIDES ALIKE, 75c. PER YARD;
RECENTLY SOLD AT $1 50.
TWENTY CASES
HEAVY LYONS BLACK DRESS SILKS,
$1 50 AND $1 75 PER YARD.
200 PIECES
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, WITH A FULL LINE OF CLOTH SHADES, $1 50 AND $2 PER YARD.
RICH STRIPED AND TARTAN VELVETS,
SUITABLE FOR MISSES' PARTY DRESSES, $1 50 AND $2 PER YARD.
100 PIECES
RICH LYONS POPLINS,
NEW COLORS, 75c. PER YARD, RECENTLY SOLD FOR $1 25.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are exhibiting
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN
READY-MADE
VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN SUITS.
ORGANDIE AND SWISS DRESSES,
EN TRAIN.
VELVET AND CLOTH
POLONAISE SACKS.
REAL SEAL-SKIN AND ASTRAKHAN SACKS.
MINK, ERMINE
AND
BLACK MARTIN SACKS,
CAPES, COLLARS,
MUFFS, BOAS, &c.,
AND THE
LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
EVER OFFERED BY THEM.
The greater portion just received purchased greatly below recent prices.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON.
STORE OPEN DURING THE
HOLIDAYS
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY GOODS IN RICH LACES,
Black Thread Lace Shawls,
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS,
IN THE RICHEST DESIGNS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.
Orders sent by mail or express.

VELVET LEGGINGS
FOR CHILDREN,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 856 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
WILSON'S
OLD STAND.
GREAT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES.
VERY CHEAP.
NO. 73 BOWERY.
MAGICIANS' BOXES, &c.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS.
Prayer-books, Bibles and juveniles, a choice assortment, in velvet, ivory, pearl and morocco, at the old stand. T. W. STRONG,
Late Edward Dunigan & Bro.,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MILLINERY.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—BONNETS AND LADIES' Hats reduced 50 per cent. this day. Children's Bonnets and ladies' elegant Hats, $10, worth $20; $15 Bonnets, worth $30. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. Save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of December, A. D., 1870, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS DOUGLASS, of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for more than nineteen years next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS KATZ, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MARSTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William H. Marston, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1870.
d22-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL HANNA, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Hanna, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 12th day of January, A. D., 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEO. H. SHARPE, Marshal.—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In the matter of JOHN BLAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 11th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purposes specified in section No. 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1870. IRA SMITH, JR.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MARSTON, bankrupt.—Before Henry W. Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Marston, of the City of New-York, in the county and state of New-York, said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1870.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
d22-law3wTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 16th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 20th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, A. Z., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—A GENTLEman desiring superior accommodations, will find at No. 20 West 17th-st., near Broadway, two elegant rooms, furnished, without board, or single room; family private. References.

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, in a warm house, convenient to Third and Fourth-avenue cars. Apply at No. 6 4th-av.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 122 WEST 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th ave.; handsome suite, parlor floor, large third story, and two single rooms, southerly exposure, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE SECond-story room to rent, furnished, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family, no boarders.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A PRIvate family, a furnished room; references required. Apply at No. 107 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d ave.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board; furniture and carpets of the house entirely new.

NO. 878 8TH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR. A nicely-furnished room to let, to a gentleman or lady, with or without board; can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M. or 5 and 7 P. M.

SECOND FLOOR, COMMODIOUS AND handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms with superior board; references required. No. 52 West 33d-st.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Front parlors and bed-rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class table, can now be secured by early application.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASANT, sunny room, with board, for one person, at $10; also, a large room at $18, for two.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to gentlemen with reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SECOND AND third floors en suite or separately for families or gentlemen, with board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, near Madison Park; reference required. No. 127 East 24th-st.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A GOOD table at No. 114 Hester-st. Dinner 25c., breakfast and supper 20c.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third story to rent with board, at No. 25 East 9th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM ON MAIN floor, no stairs, for a cripple boy, 15 years old; take care of himself; good home is desirable, in City or in Newark, N. J. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse or plain sewing, or chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a small private family; good references. Call for two days at No. 1,505 Broadway, corner 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 254 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or would do chamber-work and waiting; City references; City or country. Call at No. 201 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl where the duties will be light; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address C. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook, either City or country; good references. Call or address for two days No. 413 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse or plain sewing, or chamber-work. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant person, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; good recommendations; City or country. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—WORK BY A GOOD DRESSmaker going out by the day; can accommodate a few more customers; can be recommended. Call at No. 695 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and Locust help.

NOTICE.—THE MOST RELIABLE COLORED help are to be obtained at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT young man and wife situations; the man as coachman and plain gardener; is a good groom, and understands the care and management of horses; is a safe driver; his wife as good plain cook and laundress; has good references. Can be seen at

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary at Plymouth.

Services Near the Rock—An Oration by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop—A Dinner and Speeches—Poem by Bryant—Letters from Distinguished Absentees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PLYMOUTH, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1870.

This old town "on the shores of the bay where the *Mayflower* lay," presented quite a gay and animated appearance at a very early hour this morning. The storm of Monday night threatened to mar the success of the celebration, but the day dawned bright and fair and Nature has done all that was possible to contribute to the enjoyment of the occasion. The special train from Boston arrived at a little past 11 o'clock, and the eleven closely-packed cars contained a goodly number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Gov. Stearns, Ex-Govs. Clifford, Washburn and Harriman; George S. Hillard, Richard Frothingham, Gen. Howard, Judge Russell, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, William Lloyd Garrison, Chief-Justice Bradley, of Rhode Island; Rev. Dr. Neale, Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, Hon. E. S. Tobey, Rev. Edward Everett Hall, Rev. J. B. Thompson, several officers of Gov. Claflin's staff, and others of note. At about 11 o'clock the Pilgrim Society met at Pilgrim Hall, and the guests met at the same hour at the Court-house. A procession was speedily formed in Court-square, and at 11:20 the column moved through Court, North, Water and Leyden streets, to the Unitarian Church, (passing under the granite canopy over Forefathers' Rock, on Water-street,) in the following order:

Military escort—Standish Guards, Capt. J. R. Drew, accompanied by the Plymouth Band.
Marshal and Aids.
President and Vice President of the Pilgrim Society and Orator of the day, with
Invited guests.
Committee of Arrangements and Committee of Reception.
Gilmore's Band.
Officers and Trustees of the Pilgrim Society.
Members of the Pilgrim Society—Other Organizations and citizens.

THE SERVICES OF THE DAY.

The services at the church were begun by a voluntary on the organ, and continued by selections from "Il Trovatore," by Gilmore's Band. Rev. Dr. Neale then read an ode written for the occasion by Mr. John Davis, which was afterward sung. Rev. Dr. Hedge read selections from the Scriptures. Rev. J. A. M. Chapman read an original hymn, composed by Hon. William T. Davis, and the oration was then delivered by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, himself a descendant of the noblest of the Pilgrims. It was a very long and a very elaborate production, making a pamphlet of ninety-four pages, and some of the written passages were omitted in the delivery. As a sketch of the sturdy heroes who stepped on the beach at Plymouth 250 years ago, laying the foundations of one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth, and as a brief review of their trials and sufferings, and a discriminating eulogy of their fortitude and Christian bearing, it is in many respects an intellectual masterpiece.

In his exordium, Mr. Winthrop makes an impressive reference to the day and the occasion—to that influence which has flowed and is still flowing from Plymouth Rock, "extending the principles of civil and religious freedom to the remotest regions of the earth." "We should," he says, "be dead indeed to every emotion of gratitude to God or man were we not to hail this anniversary as one of the grandest in the calendar of the ages." It was the fifth jubilee of "The Landing"—the landing of "a few weary and worn-worn men from a single shallop on a bleak and desolate shore amid the storms and tempests of a well-nigh arctic Winter." To them were the honors of this day due. It was certainly well for us once in fifty years to refresh our remembrance of what they did and suffered, and still more the ends and aims of all their doings and sufferings. Mr. Winthrop then proceeds to give a résumé of the history of the Pilgrim Fathers in the light of latest discoveries from the day of their small beginning at Scrooby, and their subsequent self-expatriation for conscience's sake to Amsterdam, their removal thence to Leyden, their return to England, in part, and final embarkation for America, their landing at Plymouth, and the trials and sufferings endured during the infancy of the Colony there. He premised his historical allusions by remarking that there exists no uncertainty as to any substantial statement relating to the Pilgrim Fathers. The loving students and diligent investigators of Pilgrim history have left nothing to tradition, legend or romance. Recent investigations of long undiscovered printed and written records of the Pilgrims have been richly rewarded. Since the last Jubilee of the Pilgrims, fifty years ago—"when that grand discourse of New-England's grandest orator and statesman summoned the attention of the world so emphatically to their sublime but simple story"—antiquarians at home and abroad have added largely to their early history, and sifted from it much that was conjectural and legendary. Mr. Winthrop acknowledges the public indebtedness to these "laborious investigators," and makes grateful mention of the late Judge Davis, the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Young, and the venerable English antiquary, the late Rev. Joseph Hunter, to whom we owe it that we can follow back that little band to the very hive from which they first swarmed at the old Manor Place of Scrooby, formerly a palace of the Archbishop of York. Here lived William Brewster, whose life and character were fittingly eulogized. At his house was the church over which the sainted Robinson was pastor. No place, the orator said, was more worthy of being visited with pious reverence by every American traveler than that old original site of Brewster's residence in Nottinghamshire, nor one which better deserves to be marked by some appropriate monument—a chapel or a school-house, erected by the care and at the cost of the sons and daughters of New-England. Hunter also discovered the birthplace at Austerfield of William Bradford, Governor of the colony for thirty years, their historian and principal writer. These two Pilgrim leaders, Brewster and Bradford, the Æneas and Ascanius of our grand Pilgrim epic, were glowingly eulogized by the orator, who next touches on the departure of the Pilgrims from Scrooby for Holland in search of freedom from persecution and an opportunity to worship God in the manner they deemed most fitting. Allusion is made to the "charming coincidence" that within a year after their arrival in Amsterdam, and the very year they removed to Leyden, the grand twelve years' truce between Spain and her revolted Dutch colonies had been ratified, after a fearful struggle of forty years' duration—a truce destined to last during the precise period of their stay there. "One," said the orator, "might almost picture the dove of peace and promise, lifting itself in all its many-colored glories, and overarching that blood-stained soil, to welcome the little band of fugitives for conscience sake to their temporary repose, and to assure them that war should crimson its fields no more while they should bless it with their presence." Eloquent reference was made to other coincident events, and to the prominent personages of that time in the then United States of Holland—of Hugo Grotius, Joseph Scaligu and Vorstius. At Leyden lived, taught and died, John Robinson. Here, too, the band was augmented by John Carver, Robert Cushman, Miles Standish and Edward Winslow. These illustrious men received highest praise, and the qualities for which they were especially distinguished gracefully and no doubt truthfully sketched. The peculiar doctrines of the Separatists, as they were then called, and their relations with the English Church, receive allusion. Likewise the religious controversy that sprung up between the Calvinists and Arminians, which terminated in the judicial murder of the leader of the latter sect, Olden Barneveldt, while his able second, Grotius, was sentenced to perpetual banishment. No allusion to these monstrous outrages is to be found in any of the letters or journals of the Pilgrims, but Mr. Winthrop says that notwithstanding their sympathies were with the Calvinist party, and their pastor, Robinson, had disputed publicly against the doctrines of Arminius, yet "he and Brewster and Bradford and Winslow must have shrunk with horror from this atrocious murder." Mr. Winthrop next sketches the circumstances attendant upon the removal of one half the Pilgrims from Leyden, and their final departure for America on board the *Mayflower*. Here he pauses to contemplate the significance of this departure, the result of religious persecution, which was to have such an important bearing on the future destiny of America and of England even—a departure destined to be commemorated ere the lapse of two centuries and a half among the most conspicuous frescoes in the corridors of the Parliament Houses of Old England! Had the Church of England of that day been what it is in this, Brewster and Bradford, he thought, would hardly have left Scrooby. An Episcopalian himself, he yet could rejoice as heartily as any Congregationalist who listened to him, that our Pilgrim Fathers were Separatists. Separation at that time was the true resort and the only remedy. He next speaks of the debt which New-England and our whole country owes to the Congregationalism which the Pilgrims established on our soil, and of which the very first church in America was planted by them here at Plymouth. Few persons, he said, could hesitate to agree with them, that no other system of Church government than Congregationalism could have been successful in New-England at that day. No other system could have done so much for liberty, religious or civil. Mr. Winthrop then resumed the thread of his discourse, the Pilgrim narrative, passing in eloquent review the voyage of the *Mayflower*; her "arrival within the sheltering arm of yonder noble cape;" the covenant in the cabin—the earliest "original compact" of self-government; the third exploring party who "rested on the Sabbath," and finally on Dec. 21, 1620, landed upon the Plymouth shore; the final landing from the *Mayflower*, "safely resting in a safe harbor." He had, he said, no apology to make for having kept always in the foreground the religious aspects of the events they had come to commemorate. The Pilgrims came to this country as a Church; all else was incidental. It was religion that effected the first permanent settlement of New-England. All other motives—commerce, the fisheries, the hope of discovering mines—had failed to secure a permanent foothold. From this portion of his theme, the most eloquent of all, Mr. Winthrop passed to a cursory glance at American history, starting from the Rock and winding on and on to the present hour. The intercourse between the various colonies was remarked upon, and the charges of intolerance, bigotry, superstition and persecution were declared to be less applicable to the Pilgrims than to the other colonies. He did not justify all the acts of the Pilgrims; still less would he pander to the "prurient malignity of those who were never weary of prying into the faults and follies of our fathers." He quotes from the venerable Josiah Quincy to show that their policy of non-toleration was wise and necessary at that time. Allusion is made to the union of the four New-England colonies, and the causes which led to the exclusion of Rhode Island, under the lead of Roger Williams, from the "historic group." Mr. Winthrop closes his oration, after a passing reference to the achievements of New-England in science, art, education, literature and war, and a rebuke of the spirit which claims much for the present day, and sits in judgment on the faults and failings of our fathers, and after picturing the surprise with which the Pilgrims would contemplate the existing condition of New-England and the great nation of which it forms a part, by a reference to the dangers which beset us as a people today and by an appeal for us not to be deaf to the example and the warnings of the fathers and the lessons of the hour.

A prayer by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of New-York, followed the oration, after which the following hymn, by William Cullen Bryant, was read by Rev. T. E. St. John, of Worcester:

HYMN.

Wild was the day; the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New-England's strand,
When first, the thoughtful and the free,
Our Fathers, trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light,
With years, should gather round that day:
How love should keep their memories bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their bays; and greener still
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed.
And regions now untrod, shall thrill
With reverence, when their names are breathed.

Till where the sun, with softer fires,
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,
The children of the Pilgrim sires
This hallow'd day like us shall keep.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. F. N. Knapp, the pastor of the church, and some music by Gilmore's Band brought the proceeding to a close.

THE DINNER.

The dinner was served in the new passenger-station immediately after the close of the services in the church. After it had been disposed of, the assembly was called to order by Hon. William T. Davis in a short speech. A long list of toasts was announced and appropriate responses made, and a large number of letters of regret at inability to attend the celebration were read. The poet Whittier, in his communication, said:

"No one can appreciate more highly than myself the noble qualities of the men and women of the *Mayflower*. It is not of them that I, as a descendent of the 'sect called Quakers,' have reason to complain in the matter of persecution. A generation which came after them, with less piety and more bigotry, is especially responsible for the little unpleasantness referred to, and the sufferers from it hardly need any present championship. They certainly did not wait, altogether, for the revenges of posterity. If they lost their ears it is satisfactory to remember that they made those of their mutilators tingle with a rhetoric more sharp than polite. Let us be thankful for the assurances which the last few years have afforded us, that

'The Pilgrim spirit is not dead,
But walks in noon's broad light.'

The great struggle through which we have just passed has taught us how much we owe to the men and women of the Plymouth Colony—the noblest ancestry that ever a people looked back to with love and reverence. Honor, then, to the Pilgrims! Let their memory be green forever!"

Senator Sumner writes:

"The Senate will be in session at the date of the Pilgrim anniversary, and I never allow myself to leave my seat under any temptation. In this fidelity I try to imitate the Pilgrims."

Gen. Sherman said in the course of his letter:

"I must attend here (Washington) during the night of Monday, the 19th, a ball given for the benefit of the poor, of which Mrs. Sherman is a patroness, and I am announced as a manager. I must leave early next morning for Philadelphia, to attend the grand opening, that evening, of Rothermel's pictures of Gettysburg, in compliment to, and by earnest invitation of, Gen. Meade. If I am to accept your invitation, I would have to hurry away in order to reach Plymouth by noon of the 21st; then at 5 o'clock P. M. hurry away to get to Boston in time for the train for New-York, where, on the 22d, I would have to dine out and go straight to the New-England dinner at Delmonico's at 9 o'clock P. M. Now, I leave it to you if flesh and blood, weakened by fifty years' hard work, ought to be taxed in that style, and would I not be likely to reach the feast of the wits of New-York a dull guest? I must again ask your kind indulgence to spare me such a race after pleasure, for I know you respect me too highly to wish me to attempt what would be hard work instead of a personal gratification to myself or to my friends. I hope I may live for another occasion, when it would be a real treat to stand among the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers upon the very spot which they hallowed by their steps."

Letters were also received from President Grant, the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, Gen. B. F. Butler, Jay Cooke, the Secretary of War, Mr. Belknap, Hon. E. R. Hoar, Vice-President Colfax, Hon. George S. Boutwell, Horace Greeley, Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia; Postmaster-General Creswell, Hon. J. A. Garfield, Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, Hon. George B. Loring, Secretary Delano, President Eliot, of Harvard, Hon. William M. Evarts, Attorney-General Akerman, Gen. Banks, Geo. W. Curtis, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gov. Chamberlain, of Maine, and others.

Some of these letters were short and very interesting, but many were about as long as Mr. Winthrop's address; and it was thought best, on account of the time it would take, not to read them publicly. The celebration terminated with a grand ball in Davis Hall, for which nearly six hundred tickets had been sold.

OAKHAM.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind in miles per hour.	Pressure of wind reduced to Beaufort's scale. (Force of wind. Pounds per Sq. foot.)	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	30.27	3	N. W.	15	.193	Clear.
Omaha	30.42	15	W.	15	.075	Clear.
St. Paul	30.20	1	N. W.	15	.075	Clear.
Duluth	30.20	0	N. W.	15	.075	Clear.
St. Louis	30.03	24	S. W.	15	.075	Clear.
Chicago	30.37	24	S. W.	15	.075	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.44	24	S. W.	15	.075	Clear.
Mobile	30.49	51	S. W.	14	.075	Clear.
Chicago	30.49	24	S. W.	14	.075	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.46	31	S. W.	14	.075	Clear.
Toledo	30.39	24	S. W.	14	.075	Clear.
Dubuque	30.39	15	N. W.	14	.075	Clear.
Cleveland	30.39	24	S. W.	14	.075	Clear.
Lake City, Ga.	30.41	59	N. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.43	24	S. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Buffalo	30.13	15	S. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Rochester	30.20	15	S. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.00	59	N. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Albany	30.00	11	N. W.	13	.075	Clear.
New-York	30.00	22	N. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Washington	30.00	24	N. W.	13	.075	Clear.
Boston	30.00	19	N. W.	13	.075	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Columbia Yacht Club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commodore, Joseph A. Weaver; Vice-Commodore, Chas. M. Brockway; Secretary, Joseph Nobles; Treasurer, Charles M. Armstrong; Measurer, George W. Brink.

WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

did I say anything to justify it. That is my answer to the letters the Senator has produced. Mr. Sumner further explained that when the treaty was first considered in the Committee on Foreign Relations, there was but one member in favor of it, and he (Sumner) opposed immediately the unfavorable report. As such might be construed into a blow at the Administration, his desire, then, was that everything should be done with kindness and consideration toward the President.

Mr. Conkling, in the course of a lengthy vindicative of the President, said that Mr. Sumner had attacked the President as he would an assassin. The statement that because the President, in that part of his Message referring to annexation, had spoken of the whole Island, which would include Hayti, he thereby menaced the independence of the Haytian Republic was an imputation which no man not blinded by passion would make. If the object of the Senator from Massachusetts had been to create a sensation, he (Conkling) could only admire the fine arts which that Senator seemed to have made use of to obtain that end. In giving color to the report that he had been threatened with personal violence by the President of the United States, and was alarmed for his personal safety, in order that it might be winged by the Associated Press to the hundred newspapers with which it corresponded, and might go to the country with denials of only specific portions. He suggested the appointment of the two men who once patrolled in front of the residence of the late Secretary of State to guard the Senator from Massachusetts. Commenting upon an alleged interview some time ago between Mr. Sumner and a Reporter in which the former was reported as saying that, according to his information, Dominica was placarded off in lots and marked Cazneau, Baez, Grant, &c. He (Conkling) held that this was in the face of that Senator's declaration that he had never spoken disrespectfully of the President.

Mr. Sumner, in defense of himself, he said, from assault, replied that the Senator (Conkling) had let out that venom which he had nursed so well. He explained that as the interview referred to he had only repeated the statement made to him by a naval officer, that he had seen lots staked off and marked Baez, Fabens, Grant, &c. He did not, of course, believe that the President knew of this, and he (Sumner) never so charged, and any assertion that he had was infamously false.

After further remarks by Messrs. Thurman, Williams and Stockton, a motion to adjourn by Mr. Schurz, was at 1 o'clock was lost, by 11 yeas to 33 nays.

Mr. Buckingham's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations was then rejected—yeas 13, nays 31.

Mr. Schurz moved an amendment enlarging the investigation to include other points than San Domingo.

A personal controversy ensued between Messrs. Edmund and Sumner as to the motives of the latter in his alleged imputation upon the President's honesty, in connection with the President's pecuniary interest in lands in Dominica. In this connection, the responsibility for a recent published report of a conversation between Sumner and a gentleman in Chicago was commenced, Mr. Edmunds charging it upon Mr. Sumner, and the latter denying the truthfulness of the report.

At 2 o'clock, A. G. Thurman asked Mr. Schurz, who had just obtained the floor, to yield to him.

Mr. Schurz—For what purpose?

Mr. Thurman—To made a few remarks. [General laughter.]

Mr. Schurz giving way, Mr. Thurman said he desired to ask the Republican Senators whether they thought the day's debate redounded to the credit of the American Senate?

Mr. Edmunds replied that, for one, if put upon his confession, he would be compelled to admit that some parts of it were not creditable—which parts he did not care to say.

The amendment offered by Mr. Schurz was adopted.

Mr. Bayard moved an amendment to require the appointment of the Commissioner by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In advocacy of the amendment it was urged that the idea had been thrown out, that the investigation was to have the character of an iquiry into the act of the President, and if that was so, it would be clearly wrong to give the sole appointment to the President. An additional reason was that the information sought for was not for the use of the President but of Congress, as a basis for its action in admitting Dominica by joint resolution, if that expedient should finally be resorted to. On the other hand, Mr. Conkling objected to anything that in the slightest degree looked to withholding confidence from the Executive. He went on to show that the appointment was the exclusive prerogative of the President, because it was his daily business to send agents to acquire information or to transact business.

Mr. Thurman said that one of the reasons urged by Mr. Conkling for the adoption of the resolution was that accusations had been made against the President, and that he ought to have the opportunity awarded to the poorest culprit to vindicate himself.

The Senate then voted on Mr. Bayard's resolution, which was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 33.

Mr. Thurman said for himself he did not regard the President as being on trial, but if such was the fact he ought not to be acquitted before having a hearing.

At 3 o'clock a motion to adjourn was voted down by an overwhelming *viva voce* vote.

The friends of the resolution, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, strenuously adhered to their apparent determination to sit out all opposition.

The probability at this hour plainly indicates an all-night session, and many Senators, overcome with fatigue of an almost continuous session of fifteen hours, sought relaxation in fitful slumbers upon the lounges of the Senate.

[Times Office, 4½ A. M.—The conclusion of the Senate report is not received. At last accounts the Senate was still in session.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, several petitions were offered, some of them from working men, praying for the right to organize as an emigration corporation, and purchase lands of the Creek Indians. A memorial was presented by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, from Victoria C. Woodhull, claiming the right of suffrage under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and asking for the enactment of laws guaranteeing the right to the women of the country. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A number of new bills were introduced, none of which were of general interest. Among the resolutions offered and adopted, was one by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of allowing every soldier of the ninety days, and upward in the United States Army in the late war, and who was honorably discharged, to select 160 acres of public land.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, rising to a personal explanation, replied to an article in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES commenting unfavorably on the resolution and preamble referring to amnesty which he had offered last Monday. He declared that he had always opposed secession, and that in the preamble to his resolution he had merely aimed at stating clearly and succinctly a historical fact. He had offered the resolution on his own responsibility and without consultation, but had no idea that it could be construed as in any way injurious to the cause of universal amnesty, of which he was in favor, and which he hoped the present Congress would enact into law.

SHARP PRACTICE OVER THE AMNESTY BILL.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, rose to make a proposition in reference to postponing the vote on the Amnesty bill.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, objected, and called for the regular order.

The Speaker decided that Mr. Butler was perfectly in order.

Mr. Butler said he had supposed he was proceeding with the consent of every gentleman in the House. [Laughter.]

He went on to say that a number of members had left the city, not expecting a vote to be taken on the Amnesty bill, and he therefore proposed its postponement until the second Wednesday in January.

The Speaker said that under the operation of the previous question, the motion could not be entertained except by unanimous consent.

Mr. Farnsworth objected.

Mr. Butler moved to reconsider the vote seconding the previous question. Agreed to—yeas 105, nays 70.

Mr. Butler then moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and amendments until Wednesday, the 11th of January.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, asked Mr. Butler to state to the House whether he desired to evade meeting the question on the Amnesty bill?

Mr. Butler—Not in the slightest degree.

Mr. Wood—I ask him whether his motion to postpone is not in the interest of those opposed to any amnesty whatever.

Mr. Butler—By no means. A dozen gentlemen came to me last night and said that they desired to go home for the recess, and I said that as we could not finish the bill today, I would move to postpone it until after the Holidays. I have no desire to evade the question, and I pledge the House that so far as in me lies, the question shall come to a vote on the 11th of January.

Mr. Wood—The bill and amendments have been thoroughly discussed, and the House is entirely competent now to vote on the question before the House in an open, frank and honest manner.

Mr. Butler—The gentleman judges me by himself.

Mr. Wood—There can be no object in postponing it except for delay, and any delay is virtually throwing the matter over till next Congress, which I have no doubt will do its duty.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Butler whether it was his design when the bill next came up to devote any considerable time to it, or would he bring the matter immediately to a vote?

Mr. Butler replied that he intended simply to occupy the forty minutes remaining to him and then bring the matter to a vote.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired of the Speaker what time remained to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Butler suggested that that was none of Mr. Farnsworth's business.

Mr. Farnsworth—I put the question to the Chair, who will give an honest answer. I want an honest answer from an honest man.

Mr. Butler—Honesty has been the gentleman's great creed all his life.

The Speaker stated that Mr. Butler would be entitled to forty minutes, twenty minutes of his time being already consumed.

Mr. Farnsworth—Having got an honest answer, I don't want any answer from Massachusetts.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Butler whether it was his purpose when the bill came up again to call the previous question on the bill and amendment, or on the amendments only, as he had done yesterday, and whether, if any of the amendments should be adopted, he proposed to recommit the bill.

Mr. Butler replied that he intended to let the bill stand exactly where it stood now.

Mr. Eldridge—That is not answering the question.

Mr. Butler—Why, yes, it stands now with the privilege, if the House desires it, to recommit the bill.

After some further sparring between Mr. Butler and half dozen other members, the question on the postponement until the 11th of January was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 85.

Adjourned.

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON.

A Formal Expression of Welcome to the President and Congress—Speech of Gen. Grant—He is Opposed to the Removal of the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A large number of citizens, including the Boys in Blue and the members of the Fire Department, had a torch-light procession to-night to give a formal welcome to Congress. They marched to the Executive Mansion, and the Committee was met by the President in the vestibule. Judge Barrett then addressed the President, saying they had come to tender their respects to him as a man whom every true American delighted to honor. They thanked him for what he had done in the field for the nation, and in Washington for the District of Columbia, and expressed their wishes for his health and happiness while he occupied his present high position, and after the duties of it shall devolve upon others.

The President made the following reply:

I cannot thank you appropriately for the honor you have done me in calling upon me this cold and blustering night, nor would I detain those out of doors to hear a speech, knowing that they are to make calls at other places, and upon gentlemen, who, no doubt, will thank them in appropriate terms. I will only say it has always been my desire to see this great national capital built up in a manner worthy of a great and growing Republic like ours. As to the removal of the capital, I think that it is improbable in the extreme, nor do I believe that the removal should be subject to a mere majority of the representatives of the people, elected for a single term. I think the question of removal, if ever presented, should go through the same process, at least, as amendments to the Constitution, even if there be the constitutional power to remove it, which is not settled. This language may seem rather unpopular for a person coming from that part of the country to which I belong; but is, nevertheless, expressed with earnestness, and without reserve. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention and kindness.

The Preparations for the Coming Christmas.

All the public and charitable institutions have arranged programmes on a large scale for Christmas. As the festival falls upon Sunday, most of the arrangements have been made for the Monday following, although several of the industrial schools and a number of the Mission stations select other days for convenience. The House of Industry will have its celebration on Monday, the 26th inst. The same day will be observed at the Five Points Mission, the Howard Mission, the Newsboys' Lodging-houses, and several other institutions. At all of the latter places there will be Christmas trees, and a profuse distribution of gifts. The Sunday-schools will generally have their public exercises on Monday, some of them in the afternoon, but generally in the evening.

On Christmas Eve the following chimes and carols will be rung on the bells of Trinity Church by James Aylife, beginning at 2½ P. M.:

No. 1.—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2.—Carol, "Hark, a Burst of Heavenly Music."
No. 3.—Carol, "Christmas Tree."
No. 4.—Carol, "Glory be to God Most High."
No. 5.—Carol, "Ring out the Bells."
No. 6.—Carol, "Christmas is Come Again."
No. 7.—Carol, "Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

On Christmas Day Mr. James Aylife will ring the following programme, beginning at 10½ A. M.:

No. 1.—Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2.—"By Thy Birth, Thou Holiest One."
No. 3.—Carol, "Angels from the Realms of Glory."
No. 4.—Carol, "Ring out the Bells."
No. 5.—Carol, "See the Morning Star is Dwelling."
No. 6.—Carol, "Christ was Born on Christmas Day."

Proposed Testimonial to Commodore Lott.

The friends of Commodore E. G. Lott, of the Cunard line of steamers, met last evening at Delmonico's to effect arrangements for a public testimonial. Among those present were Messrs. Francis Skiddy, Alexander Stuart, Richard Irving, John E. Devlin, Henry H. Smythe, Wm. P. Douglass and others. It was resolved that there should be a reception and testimonial tendered on Tuesday evening next, and Ex-Collector Smythe was deputed to consult with Capt. Lott in regard to his wishes. A general committee, consisting of Messrs. Henry H. Smythe, David Lamb and Shepard Gandy, was appointed; also a reception committee of the following: Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McLane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Smythe, and Mr. and Mrs. Shepard Gandy. Capt. Lott now commands the steam-ship *Russia*, and has crossed the ocean four hundred times. In April it is understood that he will assume command of the *Scotia*. It is intended to make the proposed entertainment a reception, banquet, and ovation of the most brilliant character.

A Commission-Agent Awarded Nearly $30,000.

The suit brought by George J. Foster against William W. Goddard, terminated in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff, yesterday, after lasting three days. A verdict was given for $29,407 37 in Foster's favor. The action was commenced for the purpose of recovering five per cent. commission on certain sales of general merchandise at Valparaiso and Boston for Goddard by Foster, who acted as his agent at the time.

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. W. Stoughton for the defendant.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

When the steam-ship *Morro Castle* arrived in port, last evening, from Havana, Officer Haniffer, of the City Hall, proceeded on board at Pier No. 4 North River, and arrested the chief cook, Robert Guiles, on a charge of killing the third-assistant cook, John Cronin, on the 2d inst. Cronin, it may be remembered, died a few days after the departure of the steam-ship, from the effects of a wound on the head, caused by a tumbler thrown at him by the accused. Guiles is a native of Scotland, aged forty years, and resides at No. 614 Sixth-street. He states that on the previous voyage of the *Morro Castle*, the deceased had acted in a violent manner, and twice threatened to kill his chief. The other cooks had, on one occasion, taken a carving-knife from Cronin, while he was threatening the prisoner. Guiles is apparently an inoffensive man, and bears a good character. He was locked up at Police head-quarters.

Burned at Sea—Destruction of the Bark A. B. Wyman.

The Belgian ship *Charles*, Capt. Lechere, which arrived yesterday morning at this port from Antwerp, brought Capt. Wyman and crew, of the bark *A. B. Wyman*, which was burnt at sea. The *A. B. Wyman* sailed from Savannah Nov. 27, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,700 bales of cotton, and on the 8th of December, at 10 A. M., when in latitude 36° 00', longitude 61° 41', during a squall from the south-west, was struck by lightning, which set the vessel on fire in the hold.

Every endeavor was made to subdue the flames by pouring water through the holes cut in the deck, &c., but they proved ineffectual. The fire increased in intensity, and the vessel was soon on fire fore and aft. Fortunately, the *Charles* hove in sight, and the Captain of the bark and his crew were all taken off their burning vessel, fourteen in all, and safely brought to port. The *A. B. Wyman* was 885 tons register, and was built in 1866, at Addison, Me. She was owned in Boston, by Mr. Enoch Benner, for whom she was built.

Close of the Hebrew Charity Fair.

After a season of three weeks of unparalleled success the Hebrew Charity Fair virtually closed last evening. The total receipts, as near as could be ascertained at 9½ P. M., were $151,000, but it was estimated that the aggregate would be $155,000. Grateful for the generous sympathy of the Christian friends who have aided them, the Executive Committee on Monday night resolved that an assortment of goods, to be collected from the various tables of the Fair, and amounting in value to $1,000, should be given to the Soldiers' Orphan Fair now in progress at the armory, Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street. The goods were sent, yesterday, to that fair, and it was said that a further donation of $500 or $1,000 in cash will also be given to the same excellent charity. The Hebrew Fair could not have closed its labors with a more befitting act, or one better in accord with its spirit and scope, and the Executive Committee will no doubt receive, as they deserve, the plaudits of Jews and Christians alike, for this manifestation of good-will toward another excellent charity. Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, on Tuesday night, won the $1,500 United States Five-twenty bond, and Mr. Rosenbaum $500 in gold. The proceeds of the Fair are to be divided between the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, in the proportion of three-quarters to the former and one-quarter to the latter. The directors of each will thus be enabled to complete the new hospital building on Lexington-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street, and to erect an industrial school.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Pay-master D. B. Batchelder is ordered to the *Terror*; Ensigns E. McFarland, Charles A. Clark, Charles R. Curtis and Kossuth Niles to the North Atlantic Fleet; D. V. Stuart, William F. Low and E. J. Arthur to the *California*; H. S. Monahan, Dennis H. Mahan, W. H. Turner and T. H. C. Coffin to the *Tennessee*. By direction of the President, Col. Gordon Granger is transferred from the Fourteenth to the Fifteenth Infantry, and Col. John E. Smith, from the Fifteenth to the Fourteenth Infantry.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.—American Securities and Stocks were quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11¾ A. M.	1¾ P.M.
Consols for money	91¾	91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞	....
United States 5-20s, 1862	88⅞	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1867	87¾	....
United States 10-40s	87¼	....
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110¼	110
Erie Railroad Shares	19¾	....
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. Shares	28½	....

The approach of the holidays brings business to a stand-still. The tone of the stock market is generally confident.

[The closing quotations were not received last night.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—11¾ A. M.—Cotton opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Flour firmer; Western, 25s. Other articles unchanged. Pork, 102s. 6d. Cheese, 72s.

LONDON, Dec. 21—1¾ A. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed-oil firmer at £29@£29 05s. Calcutta Linseed declining; quoted 58s. 6d.@58s. 9d

ANTWERP, Dec. 20.—Petroleum closed quiet.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Tripoli*, at 11 A. M. A supplementary mail for paid letters only on the pier in Jersey City, until 12¾ P. M.....For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Argentine Republic, Brazil and St. Thomas, by the *North America*, at 1 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	Dec. 22.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Dec. 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Dec. 24.	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 24.	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	Dec. 24.	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &C.

Missouri	Dec. 22.	New-York	Havana.
North America	Dec. 23.	New-York	Rio.

[Advertisement.]

The Last Conundrum.—If Jones pays $10,000 rent for a shop in Broadway, and Brown pays only $3,000 for a store in the Bowery, and both sell goods of precisely the same manufacture, which will be apt to sell the cheapest? The answer will be given, with a gratis exhibition of our stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Diamonds, at No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-street, New-York.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON.

[Advertisement.]

A strong Bar(r) against the depredations of the lawless will undoubtedly be the new Police Commissioner. He loves justice, his heart is in the right place, and so is his head—for he habitually wears one of the artistic Knox's infinitely elegant hats. The holiday headgear and furs of Knox, now ready for the public at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, are bound to be the pride and comfort of half the town at least.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 21—*In steam-ship Batavia for Liverpool.*—J. S. Templeton, J. D. Latham, A. Porter, W. A. Porter, H. Gessler, B. L. Peixotte, H. C. Hill, J. B. Taylor, F. Radcliff, D. S. Cohen, M. O'Brien, J. Radcliff, B. Pettit, J. Blume, C. A. Hanner, C. Bodman, S. Levy, J. A. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Warsdell, T. Bradley, S. C. Lalthouse, Mr. Merritt, Mr. Ward.

Dec. 21—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Robt. Saunders, P. A. Hargous, E. M. Neville, T. R. Carter, E. C. Lomelino, F. F. Cornish, H. Moose, Miss E. Moore.

Passengers